

Fraud squad blocks road to arrest Clowes

News and current affairs programmes and children's slots lasting less than 30 minutes would not be allowed to interrupt breaks.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Aids drug could lessen side-effects

A new anti-Aids drug with potentially fewer side-effects than AZT — the only such drug to have won widespread backing — has been developed by a US-based biotechnology company.

Called AZDU, the compound is claimed to suppress the action of the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) responsible for Aids by interfering with the virus's ability to reproduce itself.

Triton Biosciences, of Alameda, California, said yesterday that laboratory tests by researchers at the University of Georgia had shown that AZDU had "an impressive ability to suppress HIV". Although chemically similar to AZT, animal and laboratory studies with AZDU have shown that it has a low potential to produce toxic side-effects. Triton expects to begin human evaluations of AZDU after completing pre-clinical and clinical toxicology studies.

Vaccine delay, page 7

Court efficiency drive

Measures to cut waiting times in magistrates' courts — which cost the legal aid fund £9.5 million a year — were outlined by Mr John Patten, Home Office Minister of State, yesterday. He said courts would be sent advice on changing listing procedures aimed at reducing waiting time by up to a third. Cases could be listed in blocks through the day, to avoid everyone having to attend at the start.

No McVeigh search

Irish police have been instructed not to launch a full-scale search for Patrick McVeigh, the suspected IRA terrorist freed by a district court in the Republic after an extradition hearing earlier this week. Security sources in Dublin say there are no other charges on which a warrant can be issued for the re-arrest of McVeigh, who has gone into hiding. However, if the Dublin High Court overturns the district court's decision, extradition proceedings may be recommenced under the existing warrant. Until then, McVeigh may not be held even if found.

Channel tunnel strike

Work on the Channel tunnel was disrupted yesterday when 300 workers walked out in a dispute over a dismissed employee. The lightning strike on the Isle of Grain crippled two factories manufacturing concrete segments for the tunnel and halted the construction of two other plants after a worker was dismissed for striking a foreman. The Transport and General Workers Union, which represents the workers, has threatened to call the first official strike since work began on the tunnel two years ago if management refuses to reinstate the dismissed man pending an inquiry.

Legal aid test case

A Glaswegian has won the right to bring a test case before the European Commission over his being refused legal aid to challenge a conviction for perjury. The case has been lodged by Mr Joseph Granger, convicted at the High Court in Glasgow in March, 1985, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment over evidence he gave at a trial involving murder charges. It is one of two new challenges to the Government before the Commission. The other is over the detention of suspected Northern Ireland terrorists.

Terrorist suspect shot

A suspected terrorist, sentenced to life imprisonment on the testimony of a "supergang" but later released on appeal, was murdered in east Belfast yesterday. Robert Seymour, aged 33, who was considered to be a leading member of the banned Ulster Volunteer Force, was in a video library he opened on the Woodstock Road when he was shot.

Labour leader in the dark over Shadow Cabinet

Davies keeps Kinnock guessing

By Philip Webster and Craig Seton

Mr Neil Kinnock was kept guessing last night over whether Mr Denis Davies, his former defence spokesman, is still a member of the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Davies remained out of sight for the second day in succession after his dramatic resignation in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

He sent a message during the day to Mr Bryan Davies, secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party, apologizing in advance for not attending last night's weekly meeting of the Shadow Cabinet.

On the face of it that suggested Mr Davies consid-

ers himself still to be a member of the body to which he has been comfortably elected in recent years.

Mr Kinnock had no reply from Mr Davies to his letter asking him whether he had resigned from the Shadow Cabinet.

As the internal battle over defence raged on with the intervention of Mr John Prescott, the deputy leadership contender, the Shadow Cabinet meeting proceeded last night with Mr Davies's seat empty.

If he returns to the fold it is highly unlikely that Mr Kinnock, given the manner of his departure and the fact that only a few parliamentary weeks remain before the next

elections, would give Mr Davies another portfolio, even if he asked for one, sources close to him said last night. Mr Davies's whereabouts remained unknown, but Mr Martin O'Neill, who replaced him, received a letter from Mr Davies congratulating him.

Meanwhile Mr Prescott fuelled the continuing dispute when he said he was confused and unclear about Mr Kinnock's defence policy.

The far left Campaign Group maintained its attack on the "authoritarianism" of the leadership by protesting over its plans to raise the number of MPs required to force a leadership election. In a clear widening of his campaign Mr Prescott said that Mr

Kinnock's position on defence was not the end of the matter, and that all party members had to subordinate their views to the decision of the party conference, "particularly leaders and deputy leaders."

Mr Prescott told a press conference in Birmingham that the statement Mr Kinnock had made about defence was not entirely clear or indeed completely conclusive at this stage.

"It is a comment in a television programme which needs to be supported".

He added: "I keep reading different statements saying it is not really a shift or it is a shift. I am a little confused about it at the moment."

He said that if the party's

final conclusion was somewhat different from a view put forward before, they must remind themselves that it was important to maintain their credibility and not be too vigorous, or it might undermine that credibility when explaining the party's final policy.

He said that he and Mr Kinnock were "buddies" and there was no doubt that the deputy leader would work together with the leader, whether it was himself or Mr Hattersley.

Mr Prescott said the present contest for the leadership and deputy leader would not decide the defence issue. He said that that was for conference to decide.

Wright book on MI5 'is boring'

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Griffiths, chairman of the Security Commission, and one of the law lords hearing the Government's *Spycatcher* appeal, suggested yesterday it might be better to allow publication because it was "such a boring book".

He said that except for four "particularly scandalous" allegations, on which it was agreed the press could comment, the rest of *Spycatcher* was "extremely turgid stuff".

He asked whether the court would be entitled to take the view that less harm would be done to the security services by publication of "such a boring book" so the public could see what it was like.

However, Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney General, rejected the suggestion, made on the second day of the Government's final appeal for a permanent ban on the *Spycatcher* material.

If publication was allowed, *Spycatcher* would "not be advertised as the most boring, boring book in the world". It would be presented as a matter of great scandal, affecting the public interest.

Mr Alexander said that although a ban would not have the same value as it would if *Spycatcher* had not been published, it would still prevent Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, achieving mass circulation in Britain.

Earlier, Mr Alexander said that in publishing serious allegations of wrongdoing in the security service the press was under a "heavy burden" to establish they were true.

He said allegations that Sir Roger Hollis was a Soviet agent when he was head of MI5 and that there was a plot by a right-wing MI5 faction to undermine the Wilson government had been found to be unsubstantiated.

The Government is seeking to challenge the refusal of the Court of Appeal and the High Court to grant a permanent ban against three national newspapers, *The Guardian*, *The Observer* and *The Sunday Times*, which are contesting the Government's claim. The hearing continues today.

Moore defiant on NHS future

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, was confronted in Brighton yesterday by more than 1,000 angry demonstrators from the local government officers' union Nalco.

They were complaining of low pay, health service cuts and what they said was the Government's betrayal of the National Health Service.

Mr Moore was booed and jeered on his way to address health service finance officers at the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's annual conference in Brighton.

Speaking at the conference later, Mr Moore gave the strongest indication yet of his support for an internal market within the health service where hospitals could trade with each other and the private sector.

The idea has been backed by health service organizations in their evidence to the Prime Minister's review but it is understood to be opposed by the Treasury.

Although Mr Moore has privately encouraged this idea, he described yesterday for the first time how an internal market would operate.

"This market would allow health authorities to buy and indeed sell services from who-

ever could deliver at the highest quality and the most cost-effective price", he said.

"As in any normal commercial market health authorities should shop around and purchase services from either NHS or private hospitals."

Mr Moore referred indirectly to opposition that might stop a fully-fledged market emerging from the review.

"While some favour this approach as a means of generating competition and hence greater efficiency, others point to the possible logistical difficulties."

However, he emphasized that whatever the outcome of the review he believed that a "market ethos" was here to stay in the health service.

A senior government official said later that the Prime Minister's reform of the health service would be doomed to failure unless health service finance managers were given significant pay rises.

Mr Ian Mills, director of finance of the health service management board, said that middle managers in finance departments were being attracted by the higher salaries of the private sector and some sections of local government which were offering up to 20 per cent higher wages.

Hogg examines drug cache



Part of a £1 million seizure of cocaine found in luggage at Heathrow airport is examined yesterday by Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, during his tour of the cargo area to see latest developments in the battle against smugglers. He said: "Drug importation is a constant problem and we are putting in more resources".

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British Gas
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Agent

Body of woman in lake

Scots were

Central Criminal Court convicts academic on arms charges

Agent could face PLO vengeance

By Stewart Tendler

A Palestinian academic awaits sentencing at the Central Criminal Court today, convicted as the minder for a PLO arms cache and uncovered as an agent for Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

Using Ismael Sowan, aged 29, Mossad targeted Abdul Rahman Mustapha, one of the PLO's most senior terrorists while he lived in Britain, plotting undercover operations.

No one in the security services or the police knew of Mustapha's secret presence or the Israeli operation against him.

Mustapha has been tipped as the successor to Abu Jihad, assassinated in Tunisia

Convicted yesterday of possessing arms and explosives, Sowan, a research assistant, faces not only a prison sentence but also retribution at the hands of the PLO. In court he admitted identifying a PLO terrorist to the Israelis. The man was later captured.

The discovery of Mustapha's stay in Britain and details of the Mossad operation were made only when Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch began investigating the murder of Ali ad-Adhami in London last year.

Having identified Mustapha as a suspect, police were led to his contacts, including Sowan, who was holding six suitcases for the terrorist at his flat in Hull, Humberside.

Sowan claimed to be working for the Israelis. Telephone numbers and the identities of Mossad agents Sowan worked with were uncovered. According to security sources, the Israelis confirmed his role and police later found that a second Palestinian, now deceased, had also been spying for them.

Bashar Samara is thought to have successfully infiltrated the PLO and was prevented by police from entering Britain last autumn.

At one stage, security sources suspect, the Israelis searched the garage business Mustapha had set up as a cover and took away documents and papers. The sources say police investigating Mustapha and Sowan were met with a blank refusal for help on what the Israelis had found.

They suspect Mossad may have also searched through the arms cache, the remnants of a terrorist arsenal used in

the 1970s across Europe, left by Mustapha with Sowan.

When the Mossad operation was discovered, a "horrendous" dispute occurred with the Israelis. Mossad was accused of acting in a deceitful, unauthorized and dangerous manner.

Mustapha, a member of a special PLO bodyguard unit for Yasser Arafat called Force 17, has also been linked to the murder of three Israeli holidaymakers on a yacht at Larnaca, Cyprus, in June 1986, and has been wanted in West Germany since 1970 for an attack on an El Al coach.

In Britain, he ran a garage at Leigh-on-Sea in Essex and lived with his family in Rottford, Essex.

Nicknamed "Abid" or "Pious" within the PLO, Mustapha has been tipped as the successor to Abu Jihad, the PLO terrorist leader assassinated in Tunisia.

Said to be a major in Force 17, Mustapha is featured in a group photograph of members of the unit published in Britain in a recent book on the PLO's battles with the Israeli army in the Lebanon in 1982.

In March 1970, he was one of three terrorists captured after the attack on an El Al coach in Munich in which one passenger died and 11 were injured.

In September 1970, he was one of a group of Palestinian terrorists, including Leila Khalid, released by European countries after three aircraft and 300 hostages were captured by terrorists.

British detectives started following his trail last year, after the death of Mr Adhami.

Investigating the people the murdered cartoonist knew or came in contact with, police found evidence of Mustapha's work and that of a number of other Palestinians. Eleven were eventually questioned and almost all were released, later leaving the country.

The move to Hull broke the Israeli link, but Mustapha reappeared in Sowan's life

Mustapha had taken over a lease on a garage called the Leigh Motoring Centre on the busy A13 main road in June 1986 for £26,000. He paid £16,000 in cash and used three post-dated cheques. His wife and two children were moved into a rented house at Rottford.

Sowan first met Mustapha in Beirut when he was studying there in the early 1980s and rented a flat from him. By



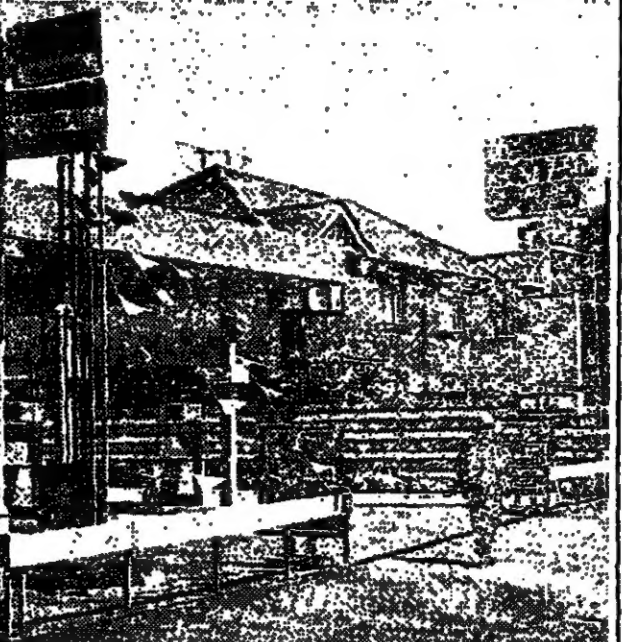
The PLO man: Abdul Rahman Mustapha, top, second left, said to be a major in the Arafat bodyguard, who was trailed for the Israeli Secret Service by Ismael Sowan.



The victim: Ali ad-Adhami, a political cartoonist murdered in London last year. Mustapha is regarded by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch as a prime suspect.



The hiding place: Mustapha left arms at Sowan's flat in Westbourne Avenue, Hull.



The front: Leigh Motoring Centre on the A13 in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, which Mustapha ran from 1986 to draw a veil over his PLO activities.

that time, Sowan, born in Jerusalem, was already working for the Israelis, after a suggestion by his brother. Israeli money financed his training as an engineer.

According to his evidence, Sowan, described yesterday by Mr Justice French as a "double-agent", started working for Mossad after arriving in Europe. He passed information to Israeli agents working from the Israeli embassy in Paris and then in London.

Sowan, who now faces a possible PLO death sentence, told the court last week he met Mustapha again in the PLO offices in London after meet-

ing another PLO man, also an Arafat bodyguard, in west London. At the time, Mustapha was living in the Maida Vale area of London.

The Mossad agent kept watch on suspected PLO figures until the middle of 1986, when he moved to Hull. He told the court that although Mustapha never really confided in him, Sowan described him as "a fox, a very intelligent man" - he was one of the witnesses at Sowan's wedding to a London woman in the summer of 1986.

The move to Hull broke the link with the Israelis, but early last year Mustapha reappeared in Sowan's life.

The garage was in financial trouble and Mustapha was leaving the country. He gave Sowan several suitcases to look after. They were deposited in a bathroom cupboard. In July, a few weeks before the death of Mr Adhami, Mustapha reappeared in Britain, visited Sowan and was seen examining the bathroom cupboard.

Sowan flew to Israel on July 14 and told the Israelis about the suitcases. He also gave them keys left by Mustapha for the garage.

The Israelis later confirmed that during Sowan's visit, he told them about the suitcases. On July 21, the cartoonist was killed.

Mustapha tried to book a flight to Larnaca from London that day but had to be content with a flight from Manchester the next. While staying in London he had met a waitress at a restaurant and used her as a cover.

He hired a car, giving the PLO office address in London, and his own in Tunisia.

A few hours after the shooting, he drove to collect the girl and headed north. The next day he flew out of Britain.

Protest clergy may get £30,000

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Editor

Clergy of the Church of England who resign over the ordination of women priests can expect to receive about £30,000 each in compensation, if proposals published this morning are approved by the General Synod.

As expected, the legislation also envisages "no-go" areas for women priests, where diocesan bishops or parishes make statutory declarations that they are against them.

The process of approval starts at the General Synod meeting next month, but is likely to take about four further years before it is completed.

The terms of the compensation package are likely to prove a new battle ground. Some synod members are said to feel the terms are too low.

The Church Commissioners, who would have to find the money, have estimated the probable cost as being about £3 million for every 100 resignations.

A typical case would receive £15,000 in the first year, a lump sum towards housing, and £5,000 over the next two years.

There is no way of estimating how many resignations there would be, though opponents of the measure have suggested as many as a thousand out of the total clergy strength of about 11,000.

The synod will debate two measures, that dealing with compensation and one containing the legislation to permit women priests in principle.

The latter, the Priests (Ordination of Women) Measure, has as its first clause the statement: "It shall be lawful for the General Synod to make provision by Canon for enabling a woman to be ordained to the office of priest if she otherwise satisfies the requirements of Canon Law as to the persons to be ordained as priests", and "Nothing in this measure shall make it lawful for a woman to be consecrated to the office of bishop."

The second part of the clause is also likely to prove a bone of contention. Paradoxically, opponents of women's ordination are expected to seek its removal.

They will argue that there is no theological reason for distinguishing between women as priests and women as bishops.

Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator £4,000 for new home

Mr Hugh Stewart, aged 45, a port manager at Felixstowe, was the winner of yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio competition.

"We moved into this house only 10 days ago and haven't finished unpacking, but we'll probably put the money towards decorating", Mrs Olive Stewart said. Mr Stewart was away on business.

She added: "Everything is still in a bit of a muddle, but I think I'd like a new bathroom suite."

Castle repairs

Lord Carnarvon, the Queen's racing manager, is to receive £1,300 from Basingstoke and Deane District Council for repairs to Highclere Castle, which opens to the public next month. The repairs are expected to cost £26,000.

Fossil saved

A fossil of an ichthyosaurus, a dolphin-like reptile that swam off Dorset 180 million years ago, will stay in Britain rather than being sold to Japan after Bristol City Museum raised £27,000 in an appeal.

Ferry returns

The Pride of Dover, one of the two largest P&O ferries at Dover, returned to the Calais route yesterday after a 135-day break because of the seamen's strike.

Drug charge

A charge of conspiring to supply cocaine was withdrawn against Josh Astor, aged 21, son of Lord Kagan, the late Labour peer, yesterday. He was granted bail until June 29 and charged instead at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, central London, with possessing the drug.

Rural housing

Many rural landowners would be prepared to release plots at below market value for low-cost housing, Mr Gordon Lee-Steele, president of the Country Landowners' Association, said yesterday. He said planning policies should be adjusted accordingly.

Hippy action

Police swooped on a campaign on the edge of Salisbury Plain yesterday as hundreds of hippies started arriving for the weekend summer solstice festival at Stonehenge. They served legal orders instructing several groups to leave or face arrest for trespass and the hippies moved to nearby sites.

Body of woman in lake

By Peter Davenport

Murder squad detectives set up an incident room yesterday after a woman's body was found at the bottom of isolated Crummock Water in the Lake District.

Amateur divers who found the body during a training exercise believe it had been weighted to keep it on the bed of the lake.

Cumbria police set up the incident room at the force's Penrith headquarters using the Home Office inquiry computer system, HOLMES.

The police said last night that the woman, aged in her early forties, had been identified. However, her name would not be released until relatives had been informed.

The body was found on Monday by Mr David East, a wedding inspector at the Sellafield nuclear plant, and Dr Simon Currie, who works at the West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven.

A police underwater search team recovered the body on Tuesday. It was lying in about 45 ft of water, about 100 yards off shore.

The woman was described as being 5 ft 3 in, with shoulder-length auburn hair and wearing a white blouse and blue jeans. She had two gold rings on her wedding finger, 12 plastic bangles on her left wrist and a string of pink plastic beads around her neck.

The police said they had no previous reports of a missing woman which matched the description.

Court fight over will

Heiress 'wanted tax dodge'

By Mark Ellis

A wealthy heiress told her solicitors to give her entire fortune to her son's former mathematics teacher during her lifetime as a tax dodge after her son showed no interest in farming, the High Court in London heard yesterday.

The son, Mr John Ashfield, stood to inherit an extensive Norfolk estate and houses in Chelsea, west London from his mother, Mrs Marjorie Ashfield, aged 69, but during a three-day visit to the estate when he was 16 and had an income of £30,000, he showed no interest in a life on the land. He told his mother he wanted to train in Switzerland for a career in catering and weeks later she told her solicitors to arrange the transfer of

her assets to Mr Andrew Witham, aged 39, his former teacher who became a farm manager on the estate, to avoid paying capital transfer taxes on her death.

Her decision to rewrite her will was examined in detail by the Chancery Division of the High Court, which Mrs Ashfield is asking to set aside gifts over a six-year period worth millions of pounds.

The court heard that Mr Witham, who contests the case and allegation that he exerted "undue influence" on Mrs Ashfield, was invited to work for the family but that the relationship ended soon after Mrs Ashfield was reconciled with her son, whom she had not seen for four years, in 1984. Her instruction

to her solicitors, who she is now suing, had said: "He (Mr Witham) deserves the assets I can give him. Whatever can be transferred to Andrew during my life should be arranged."

Gifts to Mr Witham included Geldeston Hall in Norfolk, furnished almost entirely with antiques, where he lived while Mrs Ashfield occupied a converted coachhouse in the grounds.

However Mrs Ashfield said: "I did not want to be deprived of everything."

But under cross-examination by Mr Anthony Scriven, QC, counsel for Mr Witham, she said she had told Mr Witham in a number of conversations that he would benefit from her will.

The case continues.

Drivers more wary of drink

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The number of young men who admit driving after consuming more alcohol than is legally permitted has fallen by half in little more than a year, research for the Department of Transport has found.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic, said undoubted progress had been made in the Government's efforts to reduce drinking and driving.

Launching a summer campaign to reduce road deaths and injuries involving alcohol, he said substantial improvements in attitudes

and reported behaviour were highlighted by provisional accident statistics for the UK in 1987.

Research in November 1986 and January this year, based on interviews with 600 men aged between 20 and 34 showed that the number who acknowledged drinking more than the legal limit had fallen from 29 to 15 per cent. Mr Bottomley warned drivers, however, that the summer months were the worst for alcohol-related road accidents.

The Association of British

Insurers said motorists convicted of drink driving could, when allowed to resume driving, face a rebilling of insurance premiums, and would find their cover reduced to third party, fire and theft.

The Brewers' Society also disclosed yesterday that the industry was spending £12 million to £15 million a year (or about 15 per cent of its total advertising budget) on promoting alcohol-free and low-alcohol brands. Consumption of such brands was likely to at least double this year.

Meanwhile the York Archaeological Trust, investigating the foundations of a hotel being built in the city, have discovered a Roman road leading to the river crossing between the military fortress of Eboracum and the civilian settlement on the south side of the river. Evidence shows that the eight-metre wide dual carriageway had to be re-surfaced regularly.

Scots were growing pot 700 years ago

By Alan Hamilton

There is nothing new under the sun. Medieval Scots appear to have been growing pot at the bottom of their gardens, while the Roman roads of York suffered such heavy traffic that they needed regular repair, much like the southern stretches of the M1.

Investigators have found cannabis at the bottom of a Scottish loch. Police, however, are taking no interest as the growers have been dead for seven centuries.

Dr Graeme Whittington, reader in geography at the University of St Andrews, was studying the history of the vegetation of the Kingdom of Fife, on his

doorstep, when he uncovered ample evidence of cannabis pollen dating from the period 1000 to 1200 AD. The as-yet unanswered question is, what were they doing with it at the time?

Cannabis pollen was found by Dr Whittington and his colleague Dr Jack Jarvis while they were studying the origins of Kilconquhar Loch in east Fife.

Under its mud the researchers found peat beds which they have dated to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

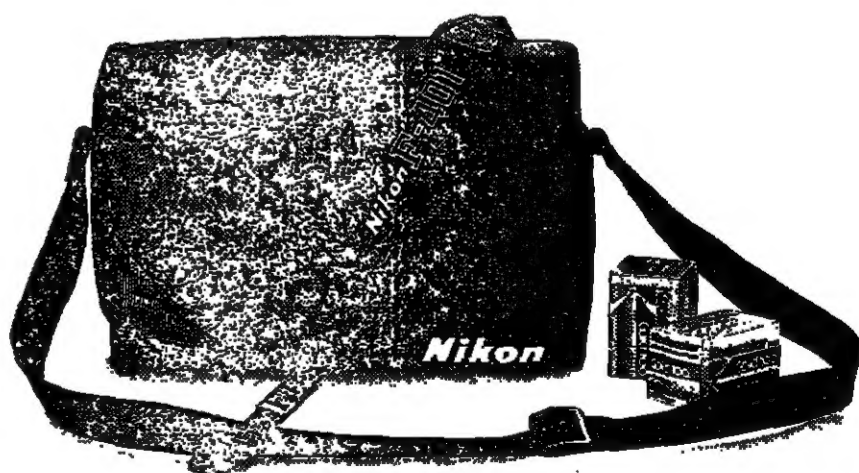
The loch now seems to be the result of flooded peat diggings.

One possible explanation is that the pollen is evidence of a flourishing medieval hemp industry, for the plant

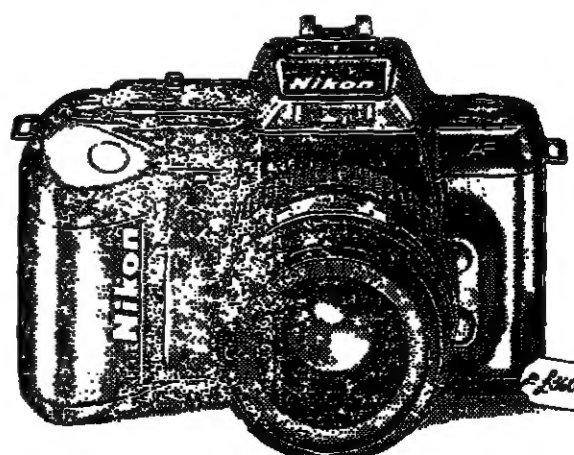
also provided rope and sailcloth. The word canvas is a corruption of the Latin *cannabis*. Pools used by the Anglo-Saxons for the process of "retting" hemp - pulling it through water to straighten its fibres - have been found in Shropshire and the Norfolk Broads.

Meanwhile the York Archaeological Trust, investigating the foundations of a hotel being built in the city, have discovered a Roman road leading to the river crossing between the military fortress of Eboracum and the civilian settlement on the south side of the river. Evidence shows that the eight-metre wide dual carriageway had to be re-surfaced regularly.

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Tory think-tank seeks 'Victorian' train revival

Channel tunnel link boost for rail privatization plans

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

Proposals for the privatization of British Rail were unveiled yesterday by the Centre for Policy Studies, the influential Conservative think-tank.

The proposals envisage breaking up the state monopoly and handing it to more than a dozen independent private companies modelled on the competitive structure of Victorian times.

A report, which envisages the revival of companies such as the Great Western and the Great Eastern, possibly under their former names, has been passed to the Prime Minister's policy unit, which is known to be working on plans to denationalize by the mid-1990s.

It is understood that Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, while outwardly appearing to be cool towards the possibility of privatiza-

tion, is taking an interest in the proposals.

Mr Andrew Gritten, a researcher for the centre, argues that the advent of the Channel tunnel in 1993 could lead to the revival of the railways, particularly freight transport. A liberalization of the system is needed to enable expansion.

He calls for a North-South freight route which he considers would revitalize the North by improving links with Europe and by taking goods off motorways.

In addition, there should be mainline stations at motorway interchanges, which would reduce congestion in the South-east and make long-distance rail travel more convenient.

The report says that a sell-off would improve prospects for rural branch lines by bringing rail managers into closer contact with local needs. However, Mr

Gritten rejects proposals for a state rail authority which would lease lines to competing operators because of the need for a commercial relationship between track owners and operators.

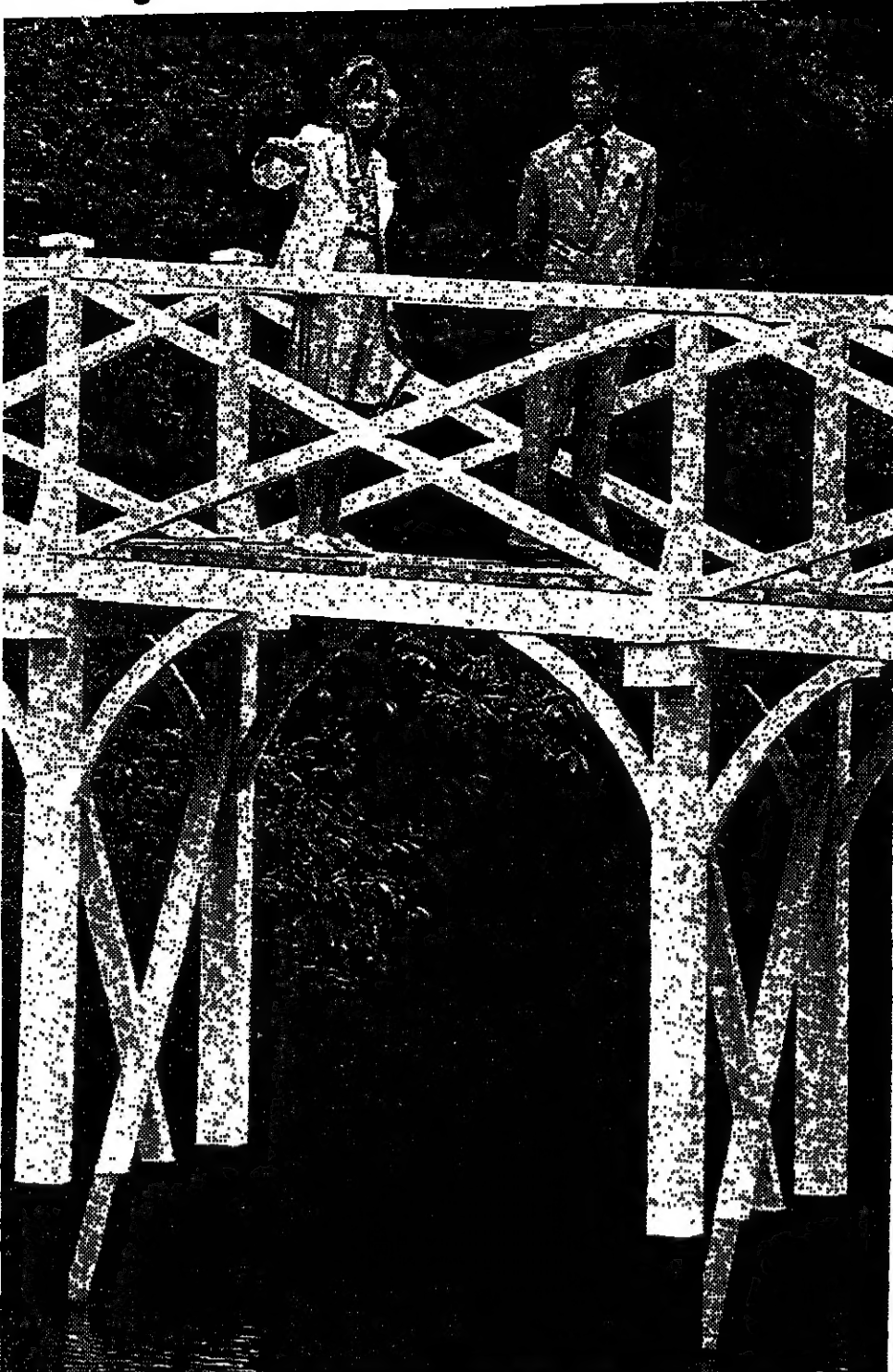
He envisages continuing state subsidies to the railways, although at a level lower than the projected £500 million a year by 1990. He says these must be more tightly monitored and controlled.

● The Derby-based British Rail Engineering scrapped proposals yesterday to make 1,000 workers redundant.

The company announced 1,426 job cuts at its work in Derby last year as part of a nationwide redundancy programme due to cuts in maintenance and repair work. About 400 workers have already lost their jobs.

Reviving the Railways: A Victorian Future? (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilford Street, London SW1E 6PL; £3.40 inc. p&p).

Royal walk in the park



The Prince of Wales surveying the newly-restored Chinese Bridge in Painskill Park, Surrey, yesterday with park director, Mrs Janie Burford. The Prince is patron of the trust formed to restore the eighteenth-century landscape garden (Photograph Peter Trievnor).

350 trade unionists murdered worldwide

By Roland Radd

More than 350 trade unionists were murdered and 7,500 arrested around the world last year for engaging in trade union activity, according to a report published yesterday.

The survey by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions paints a harrowing picture of a campaign of persecution waged against trade unionists.

The most brutal repression is faced in Latin America. More than 200 people were killed in Brazil in connection with disputes over land ownership, while 74 were murdered in Colombia.

In El Salvador the leader of the agricultural workers' union and a senior official of the construction workers' union were both abducted, tortured and murdered by armed gangs alleged to have links with the armed forces.

In South Africa 10 miners were killed in clashes with the police, or with vigilantes hired by the mining companies during a three-week strike.

Even countries with established democracies are failing to respect trade union rights, the report says. Britain is singled out for making it illegal for a trade union to discipline any member who fails to respect a ballot calling for a strike.

In Eastern Europe attempts to build genuinely representative unions are still vigorously repressed, most notably in Poland, where more than 3,000 members of Solidarity were arrested earlier this year.

The report says that Russian *glasnost* does not extend to trade unions.

In Asian communist countries the survey says freedom of association, free collective bargaining and the right to strike do not exist.

EEC tax on books seen as 'tragedy'

By Andrew Billen

The International Publishers' Association Congress in London was told yesterday that it would be a "universal tragedy" if the EEC decided to place value added tax on books.

Mr Clive Bradley, chief executive of the Publishers' Association in Britain, delivered a strong defence of the current exemption.

Under an EEC directive of July last year, the tax is due to be imposed by 1992. Although the Government pledged before the last election that it would resist the move it has not repeated the assurance. Mr Bradley said that if the EEC proposal comes into effect "it will be a universal tragedy", because Europe's

greatest gift to the world has been its mass provision of books. He added that it was impossible to distinguish between books that were educational and those that were merely popular.

"The whole argument is that all books help the populace to come to terms with words, to be familiar with and to be able to criticize ideas and opinions, to be literate."

Tomorrow the Congress is expected to ratify a charter for books, one of the main points of which is that they should be free from taxation. Mr Bradley has asked for an even stronger motion that calls for the acceptance of the tax-free principle as an essential of good government.

Hospital patients 'malnourished'

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

More than 60,000 hospital patients may be suffering from malnutrition, a report commissioned by the British Dietetic Association says.

Hard-pressed hospital staff are finding it increasingly difficult to ensure all their patients receive the right food, with the result that about 20 per cent of patients need nutritional help, the report says.

Mrs Pat Howard, district dietitian for the Bristol and Weston Health Authority, who lead the report's team of researchers, said: "We refer to the situation as unintentional under-nutrition. Approximately 20 per cent of all patients could use some more positive form of nutritional

help. Nurses can't deal with them all separately. People get overlooked, although it is not deliberate."

The report calls for increased recognition among health authorities of the risks of malnutrition. It says patients should be weighed on admission and their daily intake of food monitored.

However, Mrs Howard said there was no reason for patients to be unduly alarmed.

"I have seen what can only be described as bags of bones in hospitals, although that is the exception rather than the rule", she said.

The National Association of Health Authorities, said: "As ever, it is a question of resources."

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£3m estimate on Renoir

Clare to sell Impressionists

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

Christie's has made Herculean efforts in securing the sale of a group of Impressionist paintings once owned by the Sears Holdings magnate, Sir Charles Clare, and sent to market by his son, Alan.

The sale scheduled for June 27 includes major works by Manet, Monet, Renoir and Camille Pissarro, and is expected to raise more than £10 million.

Mr James Roundell of Christie's said his colleagues had been working around the clock. "We were approached very recently, and told that if we could offer them in June we would have a chance of getting the sale."

"Instructions came through in the last 10 days, and we have produced a catalogue within a week." The haste comes soon after Mr Clare, a

financier, gambler and horse-racer aged 44, sold his beloved 330 thoroughbreds in March for £13.8 million to offset stock market losses.

The 12 pictures, which have been gathered from homes and storerooms in France, England, the United States and Switzerland over the last week, were bought by Sir Charles in the 1960s.

Mr Roundell said: "The Clares obviously had great taste when they formed the collection."

It includes Renoir's "Femme au chien noir", a portrait of a young woman reading in the dappled light of a glade, her dog on her knee. First sold for 61 francs, it is estimated at up to £3 million. A coolly-sunlit river landscape at Vernon by Monet, estimated at £2 million, is

described by Mr Roundell as "everything an Impressionist painting can be, with light, colour and freedom".

"Le Triot" by Manet, a pastel of a woman knitting, was originally bought by Paul Gauguin for 500 francs.

The Paris skyline in acid lemon and green, by Marc Chagall, is an early work influenced by Cubism. Christie's has compared it in importance to a record-breaking painting by the artist which fetched more than £600,000 in 1985.

The rest were collected by Alan Clare. They include a landscape, "Porte d'Aigues-Mortes" by Jean Frederic Bazille (estimate up to £400,000) and two works by Gustave Caillebotte. Photograph and Saleroom, page 16

Miners 'risk loss of biggest order'

By Tim Jones

Miners were told yesterday to come to terms with new working practices or risk losing their biggest customer.

Lord Marshall of Goring, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB), said: "What is absolutely clear is that we cannot keep on buying British coal at £46 a tonne when imported coal is £20 to £28 a tonne."

He told the Union of Democratic Mineworkers' conference at Weymouth, Dorset, that if it was to compete it had to reach "sensible arrangements" with British Coal over flexible manning and the proper use of machinery.

Lord Marshall, referring to the privatization of the industry, said: "If we have the kind of typical British Coal Arthur Scargill type of negotiations you will still be talking at the time we are privatized and then it will be too late."

Lord Marshall, who is to be chairman of one of the new companies, indicated that if the price gap could not be reduced the companies would seek cheaper foreign supplies.

At present, the CEGB burns 81 million tonnes of home-produced coal a year and imports one million tonnes. Lord Marshall said work changes were vital if British Coal was to maintain its market share in the face of future competition from imported coal and a change in the law which will allow natural gas to be used for producing electricity.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Energy, told the conference that the Government was unhappy at British Coal's lack of progress in implementing six-day working. It could not subsidize the industry indefinitely at a cost of £1 billion a year.

● The National Union of Mineworkers in Scotland looks set to defy Mr Scargill, the union president, in supporting proposals for flexible working.

Delegates at the union conference in Perth will be asked today to open negotiations with British Coal on flexible working. A ballot would then be put to the membership.

Fan swore at police after game

By Michael Horsnell

A merchant bank employee was fined £400 yesterday and banned from football matches for 18 months after he admitted twice swearing at police who warned supporters about their behaviour after a game between Chelsea and Middlesbrough.

Russell Burdett, aged 24, from Edgware, west London, was one of nine football followers who appeared at West London magistrates' court yesterday after crowd disturbance.

Burdett, who pleaded guilty to infringing the Public Order Act 1986, was among a crowd of 15 men swearing and shouting in King's Road, Chelsea. He was ordered to pay £50 costs.

Jeremy Sloane, aged 26, unemployed from Slough, Berkshire, and Shaun Headman, aged 17, from Surbiton, west London, both admitted threatening behaviour and were remanded until July 13 for reports.

The others who appeared in court were remanded on bail.

Sadler's Wells ruling 'soon'

By Andrew Billen

The Royal Opera House will decide by the end of the year whether to move the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet from London to Birmingham, it announced yesterday.

Mr Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of the Royal Opera House, said that the first part of a report by theatrical consultants into the company's proposed emigration to the Birmingham Hippodrome had already been received.

He said: "The second phase will be completed this summer. It will receive careful but urgent consideration from the board, to minimize un-

certainty about the dancers' future."

He was speaking at the announcement of the Royal Ballet and Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet 1988/9 seasons.

The highlight of an ambitious programme from the Royal Ballet will be *The Prince of the Pagodas*, a new three-act ballet by Sir Kenneth MacMillan, the company's principal choreographer, his first for 10 years.

To be premiered next May, it will be set to Benjamin Britten's music for John Cranko's original 1960 *Prince of the Pagodas*, and a libretto

by Mr Colin Thubron, the travel writer.

It will mean a sensational career break for Miss Doreen Bussell, aged 19, who graduated from the Royal Ballet School to join Sadler's Wells only last year.

Sir Kenneth has poached her to take the leading role of Belle Rose, in *The Prince*.

The season will also include new ballets by David Bintley and Ashley Page.

Mr Anthony Dowell, its director, also disclosed that he had persuaded Dame Margot Fonteyn to return "from time to time" to coach dancers.

Child sexual abuse

Rise in reported incidents dispels fear of 'backlash'

By Patrick O'Hanlon

A sharp increase in the reported number of sexually abused children has dispelled fears that the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy would deter the public from reporting such cases and doctors from treating them, it was said yesterday.

Dr Alan Gilmour, director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said: "Fear of a 'Cleveland backlash' appears not to have been borne out by the figures. People are continuing to report child sexual abuse and the professionals are continuing to respond to it."

A total of 639 children were sexually abused last year, 80 per cent of whom were girls, according to the society's own figures, published yesterday and based on abuse registers in 12 areas covering about 10 per cent of children in England and Wales. That is a 21 per cent increase on the previous year and represents an estimated national figure of more than 7,000. The trend is towards younger children being abused, especially those under the age of five.

The Cleveland affair, the report on which is expected to be published next month, is one of extreme professional

REGISTERED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE

	1986	%	1987	%
Physically injured	937	(55.9)	807	(48.7)
Fatal	6	(0.4)	8	(0.5)
Serious	81	(4.8)	103	(6.2)
Moderate	850	(50.7)	696	(42.0)
Failure to thrive	46	(2.7)	50	(3.0)
Fatal	1	(.1)	-	-
Sexual abuse	527	(31.5)	639	(38.6)
Neglect	124	(7.4)	126	(7.6)
Emotional abuse	41	(2.5)	34	(2.0)
Total Abused	1,675	(100.0)	1,656	(100.0)
Total Registered	2,137		2,304	
Aged 0-14	9,590		8,044	
Aged 0-16	6,330		7,119	

Estimated number of children physically abused in England and Wales. Estimated number of children sexually abused in England and Wales.

and public concern, Dr Gilmour said.

"Whatever it says, one fact is clear. The figures reflect it and no-one can shut their eyes to it: children have been and are continuing to be sexually abused."

"The Cleveland report needs to be assessed calmly and positively. We have issued these new figures so that the general child abuse picture, which extends beyond Cleveland, can be seen in perspective."

"Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Cleveland situation, everyone will have to come to terms with this sad reality which for too long has remained hidden. It will un-

doubtedly prompt a massive reaction. It is essential that everyone thinks and acts in the best interests of children. It is their safety and happiness in a loving family that matters, and those who attack this are no friends of children."

Dr Gilmour said he suspected that the increase in reported sexual abuse cases was because more people were coming forward rather than because abuse was occurring more often.

"If there is a pool of undiagnosed problems then you would expect a huge upsurge in reported cases as the public becomes more aware of the problems."

Natural fathers were implicated in a third of the sexual abuse cases, often during access visits to the child. Stepfathers and male co-habitees were implicated in a quarter of sexual cases, while almost one in three of the children were sexually abused by brothers, mothers' boy friends or neighbours.

Marital problems were most often given as the reason for both physical and sexual abuse, although adults who were themselves sexually abused as children often perpetuated the vicious circle.

Dr Gilmour urged parents not to be worried about doing "the natural, proper things" with their children, for example fathers bathing their daughters.

There has also been an increase in "serious" and fatal physical abuse with more children dying after just the first blow. "Whereas in the past the scale of abuse escalated gradually, it looks like there is a different pattern emerging with the first incident being serious and sometimes fatal."

The NSPCC is also calling for a change in the law to allow video recordings of interviews with sexually abused children to be admissible in court.

Jaguar comes home in triumph



End of the road: the Jaguar XJR-9 which won the Le Mans 24-hour race at the weekend is greeted by the Coventry workforce yesterday. Co-drivers Jan Lammers (left) and Andy Wallace parade the trophy, last won by Jaguar in 1957.

Young defends UK technology policy

By Martin Fletcher

Political Reporter

Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, defended government policy yesterday when an all-party committee of MPs voiced anxiety about the performance of Britain's information technology industry.

Members of the Commons trade and industry committee believe Britain lags far behind the Japanese and Americans in particular. They pointed to a £2.2 billion trade deficit on information

technology (IT) products last year alone.

However, Lord Young suggested they were painting an unduly black picture and that the future was bright.

He said the output of IT products in Britain last year amounted to £14.4 billion. Trade figures did not include the export of such products when they were subsumed in others.

He said IT was a tool to greater efficiency. The use to which information technology was put by British industry was more important than the trade

balance. Lord Young dismissed suggestions that his department should examine new ideas, "pick winners" and back them financially. That had been tried in the past with disastrous results.

He also rejected the idea that the Government should support the industry through its own purchasing policies.

The principal aim of public purchasing policy was value for money, he said. British companies benefit more from competing for contracts.

Building plots to be sold for £175

A wealthy businessman in Hindolveston, Norfolk, plans to sell plots worth £30,000 each for only £175 to first-time home buyers.

Mr Len Clarke, aged 61, who owns two supermarkets and a wholesale food business, has applied to Norfolk District Council for permission to implement the scheme. His application will be considered on August 4.

Mr Clarke said yesterday that he hoped the cheap sale of property would enable young home buyers to remain in Hindolveston, (population 450), where many were in danger of being forced out by spiralling prices.

He asked for planning permission for eight new homes in Pinfold Lane, with an undertaking that two would be sold at cut-price rates to first-time buyers.

Mr Clarke bought a two-acre site along the lane 10 years ago for £13,500. His luxurious three-bedroomed bungalow, built on part of the

plot, is now worth £225,000. The remainder of the plot will be subdivided to provide the new homes.

"I want first-time buyers to have two plots at farmland prices," he said.

"I reckon that to be £175 each. I expect the other building plots to be worth £180,000 - that's £30,000 a plot. I am suggesting the parish council should find out who wants the cheap plots and draw the names out of a hat."

"People are making fantastic prices selling odd bits of land for building, and youngsters are being squeezed out of the village."

"My idea might rub off on a few more landowners who are making fortunes."

Potential buyers must be 30 or under, born to parents living in the village.

Mr Alan McCrae, Hindolveston's postmaster, said: "We desperately need cheaper places in the village. Most of them cost between £80,000 and £200,000 now."

Farmer distressed by Ridley action

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A farmer who tried to obtain planning permission to build houses in the village of Naunton, Gloucestershire, where Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, lives, was not aware until a television interview on Tuesday that the Cabinet minister had tried to block the proposal, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Hanks, of the Manor House, Naunton, has another planning application pending with Cotswold District Council to build four houses, but those are on a site that cannot be seen from Mr Ridley's house, the Old Rectory.

A spokesman for the Hanks family said yesterday that the farmer was not pleased to hear about Mr Ridley's earlier interference.

Mr Hanks had once made a

planning application to build houses in a meadow behind the Old Rectory, but it was turned down and again rejected after a written appeal.

On Tuesday, in an interview on ITN's News at One, Mr Ridley was asked about that application, with regard to his recent criticisms of people who object to developments "in their backyards".

He terminated the interview after his opposition to the building plan in Naunton was raised, saying he could not remember details of letters written years ago and his present government post precluded him from commenting on an individual case.

The interviewer read from letters in the district council files showing that Mr Ridley had objected "in my capacity as a private citizen", to Mr Hanks's proposal.

IRA case men warned

Two alleged IRA bomb conspirators ignored a judge's warning to submit to cross-examination yesterday at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Patrick McLaughlin, aged 40, and Mr Liam McCotter, aged 25, went into the witness box and claimed

they and their families have received threats.

Mr McLaughlin, of Glenalea, Belfast, and Mr McCotter, of Carrigart Avenue, Belfast, deny conspiring to cause explosions on or before February 19 last year. The trial continues today.

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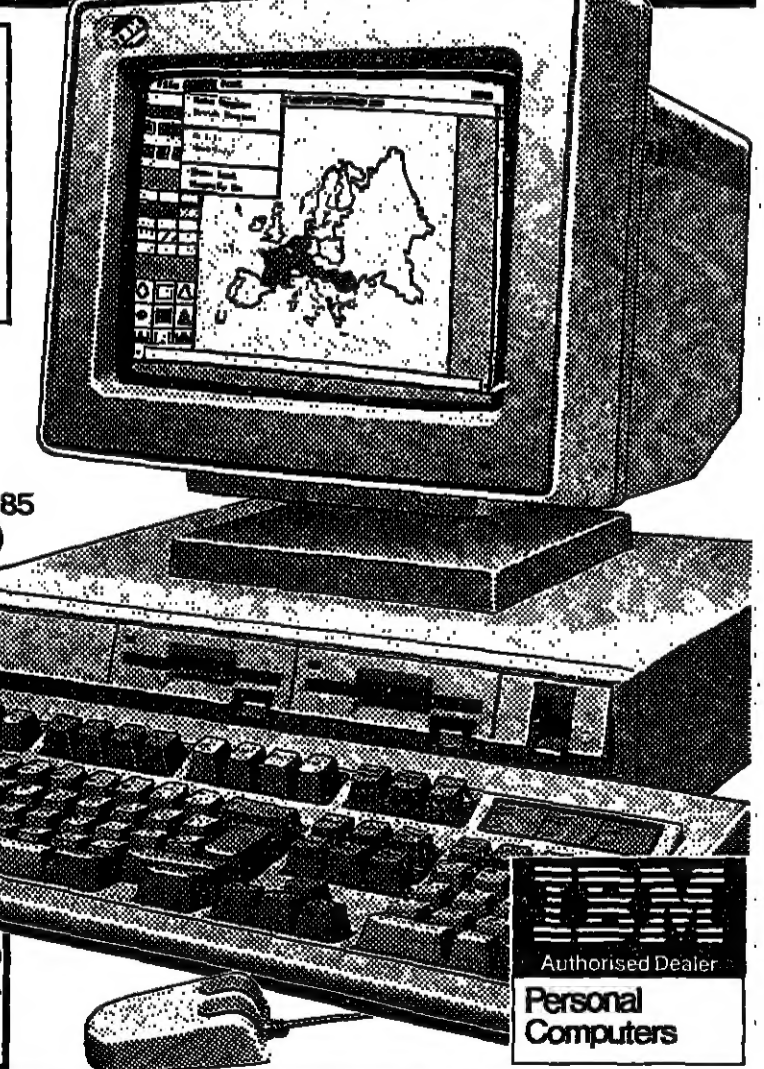
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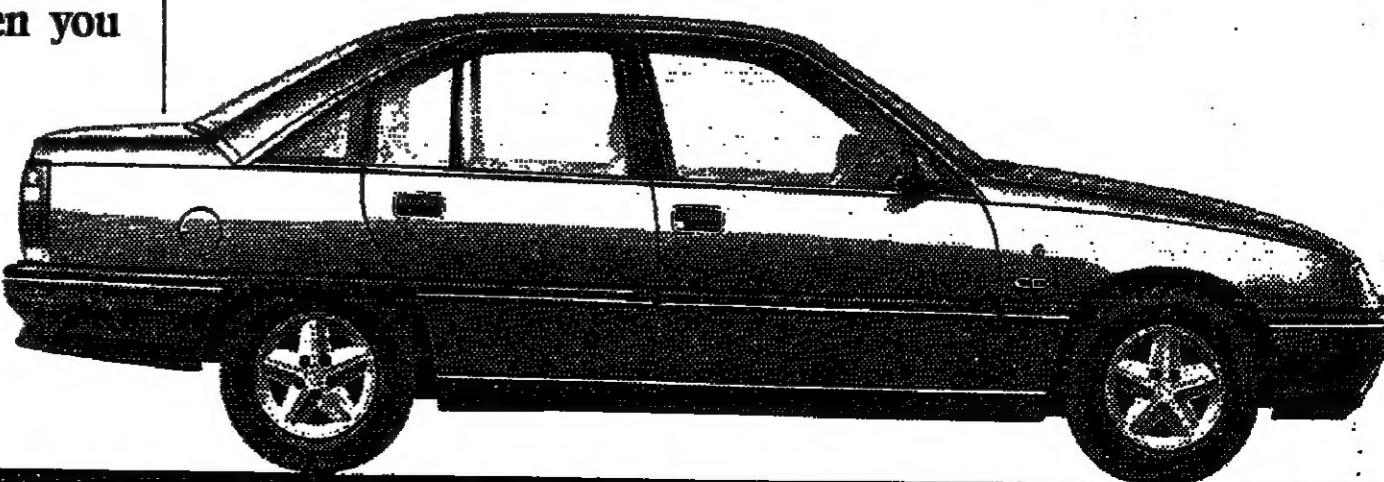
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New York 'racial rape' case on brink of farce

From Charles Bremner
New York

The Tawana Brawley affair, an alleged racial rape that turned into a New York psychodrama, teetered further towards pure farce yesterday when an activist involved in the case declared that the black teenager's explosive allegations were a "pack of lies".

For six months New York — or at least its politicians, television, newspapers and many poor blacks — have been gripped first by the teenager's tale of rape at the hands of white policemen and then by the bizarre antics of the three "advisers" who took over her case and cranked it up into a raucous political event.

Yesterday, as Miss Brawley's mother ended her first week in a church "sanctuary" to avoid arrest for contempt of court, Mr Perry

McKinnon, an assistant to one of the three advisers, abandoned their movement, saying: "There are too many lies, and I'm not going to live with all those lies."

Mr McKinnon said the Rev Al Sharpton and the lawyers, Mr Vernon Mason and Mr Alton Maddox, had no proof for their claims that Miss Brawley was abducted and raped for four days by six white men, including two policemen and a local prosecutor, and that the state authorities are refusing to prosecute. The advisers are demanding the appointment of a special prosecutor to their liking.

Six months ago the two lawyers and the round, 33-year-old Mr Sharpton advised Miss Brawley, aged 16, and her mother to refuse all co-operation with what they call New York's racist justice system, while making ever graver allegations on her behalf and leading

noisy demonstrations against Mr Robert Abrams, the state Attorney General, and other law officers.

According to various versions from the three, the Ku Klux Klan, the IRA and the Mafia were all involved in the alleged crime. Police and other investigators have managed to find no proof that Miss Brawley was abducted or abused, although she was found in shock after missing for four days from her home at Wappingers Falls, north of the city, last November. The FBI closed its investigation and witnesses reported seeing Miss Brawley at parties during her disappearance.

While many figures from the black rights movement disowned the headline-grabbing three, the advisers detached the Brawley case from the known facts, treating it as a way of mobilizing the anger and frustration of many New York

blacks towards a system that they see as grossly unfair to them.

"The big issue is the fairness of the criminal justice system," said Mr William Kunstler, a black civil rights lawyer. "That is the real issue and not Tawana herself." It did not matter if Miss Brawley was attacked or not. "The thing is on a larger plane now. It's not a legal issue, it's a political issue."

In his account yesterday, Mr McKinnon, a former assistant to "Rev Al", as the newspapers call him, said "Sharpton told me, 'It doesn't matter whether any whites did it or not.'"

Mr Maddox, Mr Mason and Mr Sharpton say they are building an all-black "coalition" to fight white oppression and also the "Uncle Toms" of the black establishment, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the leading civil rights

body. The trio have said they aim to unseat Mayor Edward Koch next year and they hint at violent revolution. The normally garrulous Mr Koch has kept relatively quiet, partly because his attacks on the Rev Jesse Jackson in April led to a black backlash.

Mr Sharpton — a wizard at staging noisy news events for the competing local television stations — attracted big supporting crowds last week when he accompanied Mrs Brawley into her church "sanctuary" to avoid arrest. He also managed to humiliate the battalion of reporters and camera crews who now accompany him around the city.

On Tuesday, Governor Mario Cuomo ended his public neutrality on the case by praising Mr Abrams, the Attorney General, and saying, in effect, enough is enough. Miss Brawley and her community were

all victims, he said. "The people of the entire state are victims as well, because our law has been mocked and trifled with." Mr Cuomo denounced "the blatant refusal of the Brawleys and their advisers" to co-operate with the grand jury investigation, and ordered Mr Abrams to ensure that Mrs Brawley served her 30-day sentence for contempt.

Television stations have agonized on the air over devoting such coverage to the antics of the Brawley team but, as Channel 7 concluded, "if people think it's news, we have to cover it."

The New York Times and the other three dailies have accused the three advisers of manipulating the Brawleys for their own ends and have urged the girl to tell the full story to the prosecutors. But Mr Cuomo said on Tuesday he believed the truth may never emerge.

Cuban build-up in Angola ends Pretoria's superiority

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa, which in recent years has had a more or less free run of southern Angola, has seen the balance of military advantage shift sharply against it in the past few weeks as Cuban troops have opened a new theatre of operations along the south-western border with South African-occupied Namibia.

Reinforcements are estimated to have increased Cuban troop strength in Angola from the previous level of between 35,000 and 40,000 to close to 50,000 men. Some 11,000 of these troops, supported by tanks and armoured vehicles, have pushed into the south-west province of Cunene, where they are deployed over a 240-mile front ranging from 12 to 36 miles from the Namibian border.

Of particular concern to General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the South African Defence Force, is that the Cubans seem to be providing cover for guerrilla units of the Angola-based South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which has been waging a sporadic bush war for the independence of Namibia for 22 years.

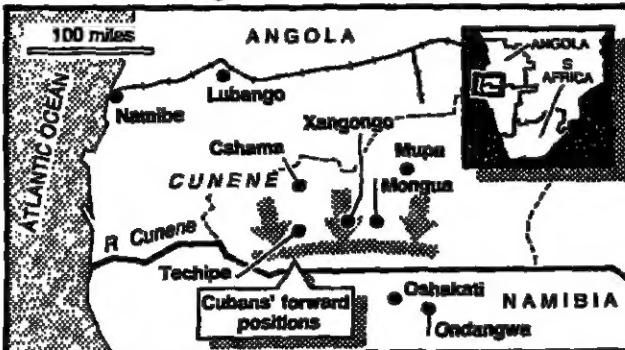
South African sources say that three integrated Cuban-SWAPO battalions, based at the towns of Tchikapa, Mongua and Mupa, are involved in the Cuban operation. They claim the formation of such battalions indicates a Cuban desire to become directly involved in Namibia as well as Angola.

The Cubans are also said to be building a new air base at Cahama, about 80 miles from the Namibian border, and to have lengthened the runway at Xangongo, 50 miles from the

border, from 540 to 4,000 yards. Sophisticated Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft weaponry and radar equipment are being deployed.

This gives a distinct advantage to the Soviet-built MiG fighters of the Cubans and Angolans. They are technologically superior to South Africa's elderly and hard-to-replace Mirages, which Pretoria is reluctant to risk against the improved Angolan anti-aircraft defences.

Oshakati, Ondangwa and



other South African bases in northern Namibia are facing the real possibility of air attack for the first time.

The degree to which Pretoria's once near-total control of the air over Angola has been neutralized has been dramatically illustrated by reliable reports of several recent violations of northern Namibian airspace by Angolan aircraft. Until recently it would have been unthinkable for South Africa to allow such acts to go unpunished.

Western diplomatic sources here consider it most unlikely that the Cubans intend attacking South African bases in Namibia. But from their new positions in Angola the Cu-

bans threaten the South African forces in two ways.

They are now well placed to hamper South African operations against SWAPO bases and infiltration routes, and they could pose a flanking threat to South African units which have been giving assistance to the Angolan rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

The unanswered questions are: What are the Cuban intentions? Are they acting on their own initiative or with the tacit connivance of the Rus-

sians and Americans? And why have the South Africans, showing unwelcome passiveness, taken no real action to counter what seems to be a dangerous development from their point of view?

So far Pretoria's reaction has been limited to verbal denunciation of the Cuban troop build-up and last week's announcement by General Geldenhuys that army reservists were being called up. One view here is that Pretoria is simply biding its time before making a massive counter-strike.

But Pretoria faces a finely balanced choice. Given the loss of air superiority, an attack against the Cuban

positions would almost certainly involve heavy fighting and considerable casualties. It would probably also end any prospect of reaching an early peace accord in the region.

It is still far from certain that Pretoria wants an accord. But the South Africans must know that the military balance is likely to shift further against them, and if a Dukakis Administration comes to power in Washington it is certain to be much less friendly than President Reagan's has been.

The most likely explanation of the Cuban build-up is that it is intended to strengthen the Cuban-Angolan bargaining position before negotiations on troop withdrawals begin. It could well have the tacit approval of the Russians and the Americans as a means of putting pressure on Pretoria.

America seems to be pursuing a scheme for shifting Unita's base of operations from south-eastern Angola to the north-eastern part of the country, with supplies being channelled from Zaire. This would make Dr Savimbi independent of South African assistance and conceivably improve the chances of an eventual reconciliation between Unita and the MPLA Government in Luanda.

● LONDON: Diplomatic sources in Washington do not view the presence of Cuban troops in southern Angola as a threat to the regional peace process (Sam Kiley writes).

They said that, while President Castro is unlikely to be a "pushover" in the negotiating process, he is unlikely to wish to prolong the war, since the Cuban economy "can only be described as a disaster".

Fire fury on Seoul campus



A South Korean riot policeman, his helmet and shield in flames, retreating from a pitched battle with 1,000 students at Chungang University, Seoul, who were protesting at military training on the campus.

South Korean defence chiefs have renewed a warning that North Korea may attack the capital before or during the Olympic Games with air, naval and land forces massed near the border (Gavin Bell writes). In a briefing for opposition leaders yesterday, the Defence Ministry said that Pyongyang was "maintaining

a military posture under which a surprise attack is possible at any time without redeploying combat forces".

It said that the North had 65 per cent of its ground forces and almost half of its fighter aircraft within 90 miles of the Demilitarized Zone, about 30 miles from Seoul.

More than half of its warships were at sea near the coastal front lines. The potential invasion force included more than 50,000 commandos, who could infiltrate by air, sea, and tunnels dug beneath the heavily fortified zone.

General Oh Ja Bok, the Defence Minister, expressed particular concern about Soviet-made SA-5 and Scud B missiles which threatened about half of South Korea. Last week, Mr Frank Carlucci, the US Defence Secretary, said he shared that concern and had raised the issue with Moscow.

However, Western military sources said that there was no immediate cause for alarm. One said that the widely publicized warning from South Korea, similar to those issued in the past, was both alarmist and counter-productive.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Reagan demands action on fraud

Washington — President Reagan has intervened in the investigation of alleged fraud in Pentagon defence contracting by instructing the Justice Department and the FBI to "leave no stone unturned", and has assured America that fraud would not be tolerated (Michael Binyon writes). The White House said he discussed FBI raids on senior Pentagon officials' offices and searches of the offices of 14 military contractors with Mr Frank Carlucci, the Defence Secretary.

A White House statement confirmed that an investigation had been underway for some time into fraudulent activity in the Pentagon's defence contracting. The FBI said it had been conducting searches in 12 states over the past two years into allegations of bribery and fraud by defence contractors, consultants and government employees. This culminated on Tuesday in a search of the home and office of the Navy's former chief researcher, and the offices of two senior procurement officers who still work for the Defence Department. It is unusual for the FBI to use search warrants to obtain the files of another government agency, which suggests the seriousness of the allegations.

Lefebvre defies Rome

Geneva — Monsignor Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, confirmed yesterday that he will go ahead on June 30 with the consecration of four bishops without papal authority, thus formalizing the first schism within the Church since the "old Catholics" severed links with Rome in 1870 (Alan McGregor writes). Mgr Lefebvre, aged 82, was suspended from priestly functions 12 years ago for his unrelenting refusal to accept reforms decided upon by the Second Vatican Council. This was six years after he had established his seminary at Ecône, in Canton Valais, where more than 200 priests have since been ordained. There are now some 70 traditionalist seminaries in 28 countries.

Tibet autonomy plan

Strasbourg — The Dalai Lama, right, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, yesterday unveiled a plan for Tibetan autonomy, that recognizes China's right to decide Tibet's foreign policy and maintain troops there (Jonathan Braude writes).

Speaking to members of the European Parliament, he renounced a role for himself in a future government and said Tibet should become a self-governing democratic entity associated with China.



Ariane flying high

A new rocket designed as the "workhorse" of the European space programme for the next 12 years made a successful debut yesterday (Pearce Wright writes). The new vehicle, which in November will launch the Astir satellite to be used by Sky Television for the direct broadcasting of four new television channels in Britain, placed three spacecraft in orbit in a mission from Kourou, French Guiana.

The flight marks a bid by the European space industry to corner more than 50 per cent of the world market for launching commercial and scientific satellites.

French splinter group keeps link with right

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

The gritty post-election infighting among French conservatives continued yesterday with the decision of the Social Democratic Centre (CDS) to set up an independent group in the National Assembly.

In doing so, the small party — considered to be on the more moderate wing of the right — steadfastly ignored threatening noises from leaders of the conservative alliance that ran President Mitterrand and the Socialists so close in last Sunday's parliamentary contest.

In a careful statement issued after intensive backroom discussions yesterday, the president of the CDS, M Pierre Méhaignerie, insisted that his party would remain "totally" part of the opposition "to the Socialist Government. Forming the separate parliamentary grouping, to be known as the Union du Centre, would not, he maintained, damage the unity of the conservative opposition.

It is well known, however, that M Méhaignerie is con-

vinced that a great many French voters are anxious to see the centre make its voice heard more effectively. His party did better than expected on Sunday, collecting 50 seats, and M Méhaignerie is clearly anxious to turn that support into solid political influence.

Equally clearly, the prospect disarms the leaders of the Union for French Democracy (UDF), the umbrella organization for the more centrist, moderate conservative factions. On Tuesday, the UDF warned M Méhaignerie that going it alone would seriously weaken the right's position in Parliament and could lead to the expulsion and isolation of the CDS at a time when all parties are gearing up to fight yet another election for control of municipal councils.

In the event, a very French compromise emerged from yesterday's special meeting of the conservative leadership. While the CDS is to go ahead with the formation of a parliamentary group — which conveys valuable rights to sit on committees and have a

greater say in important debates — it will remain a loyal member of the conservative alliance, pledged to "constructive opposition" of any Socialist administration.

According to the veteran politician who leads the UDF, M Jean Lecanuet, the working partnership with M Jacques Chirac's more right-wing party will continue in harmony. He also expressed total support for the proposition, floated in the pages of *Le Figaro* yesterday, that the two factions should formally merge early next year.

For President Mitterrand, observing proceedings with a beady eye from the Elysée Palace, the evident strains within the conservative ranks must seem a welcome bonus after the disappointing parliamentary election result.

Nobody in French politics plays divide and rule better than Le Florentine: his television address on Tuesday was carefully calculated to play upon the obvious desire of the electorate for a middle-of-the-road government.

Vaccine for Aids still years away

From Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Stockholm

The development of an Aids vaccine is proving much more elusive than researchers believed 12 months ago and is still at least several years away despite a huge world effort, the international conference here on the disease was told yesterday.

Dr Daniel Bolognesi, a leading American scientist, said: "The plane is on the runway, it may even be taking off, but it certainly has not left the ground."

He declared: "To say that we are now at a critical juncture would be a gross understatement. The Aids virus presents a challenge of enormous complexity to all those interested in producing a vaccine."

His sobering comments were in sharp contrast to the optimism being expressed a year ago at a similar conference in Washington. At that time, many researchers from several countries were excited about the possibilities.

But most of the experiments since with candidate vaccines have produced dismal results. Tests on chimpanzees, the

only animals suitable for such Aids research, invariably have failed to give the necessary degree of protection against the virus.

Dr Bolognesi, of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, said: "The chimp is a very difficult animal to work with and it will probably become an endangered species before much longer. We have to look for new approaches."

A handful of trials involving small groups of human volunteers has begun in the US and Africa, but not enough time has passed to evaluate the preliminary results.

Sir Donald Acheson, the chief medical officer to the British Government, told *The Times* here yesterday: "The outlook for a vaccine or a new treatment is at least as bleak as it was before this conference opened. We have had no hint or indication, as one sometimes gets in these meetings, that a breakthrough is just around the corner. We are left with a very serious public health problem ... That throws us back to relying very strongly on public education."

Cyprus blights Athens summit

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The summit meeting between Greece and Turkey, the third in less than five months, ended last night with little sign of significant developments. But as Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, said at the end of his visit: "Would you have imagined a year ago that I would be here today, giving a press conference? That is real development."

If the results of his talks with Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, were no more tangible than a reaffirmation of their resolve to pursue the course set in Davos last January, it was because they had found no common ground on the issue of the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus.

For Mr Papandreu, who is subject to increasing pressure for results to vindicate his policy U-turn towards Turkey, this was a vital issue. He wanted a timetable for the withdrawal of an estimated 29,000 Turkish soldiers stationed in northern Cyprus. He told Mr Ozal that this would have cast open the gates for an

improvement of Greek-Turkish relations.

Mr Ozal does not believe that such a timetable should be unrelated to the progress of negotiations between the two communities on the island. He said: "We would like to see an agreement in Cyprus according to which the Turkish troops will be withdrawn."

He voiced hope that the inter-communal talks, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General next month, would produce formulas for a bi-communal, bi-zonal, independent federated republic.

He said Greece and Turkey would offer their encouragement to bring about the desired results. It was clear, although he did not say so, that a token withdrawal of some Turkish troops would then be considered.

The stalemate over Cyprus inhibited openings in other fields. The Greeks held back on a series of minor economic agreements for fear that the Turks might portray the summit as a success. These and other topics were, therefore, left for consideration when, according to a three-page joint communiqué, the political and economic committees meet in September.

Mr Ozal ended his three-day official visit to Greece with a cruise around the Greek islands closest to the Attica coast. However, Mr Papandreu did not escort him; he arrived later at Athens airport to bid his guest farewell.

The Greek Prime Minister accepted an invitation from Mr Ozal to visit Ankara, but no dates were set and it looked as if the future of this relationship might largely depend on whether the two leaders would be able to make their conciliatory effort more palatable to their critics.

The British management learning the realities of Soviet commercial life the hard way, said that the imported optics would remain behind the bar — but for display purposes only.

Russian staff bar spirit of glasnost at Red Lion

From Christopher Walker
Moscow

The keenly awaited opening of The Red Lion (*Krasnyy Lev*), the first British pub in the Soviet Union, was embarrassingly delayed yesterday when the all-Russian bar staff walked out in protest at the idea of having to serve vodka and other spirits through optical measures.

"We are all ready to go. The draught beer is here. The pub food is here. All imported from England but there is nothing we can do until we get our barman back," explained Mr Andrew Hollett of Allied Lyons to the stream of disappointed customers who arrived to sample the new joint venture.

More robust frustration was expressed by Mr Leslie Shipway, the catering manager from the West Midlands who was standing by his stove unable to serve the first of 4,000 portions of shepherd's pie, lasagne, ploughman's lunches and English breakfasts (egg, sausage

and beans) flown in for the month-long trial period the pub will open.

"If this goes on for much longer, I am going to start learning some Russian swear words," he declared as the Soviet managers of the experiment huddled in a corner trying to resolve what was probably the communist state's most bizarre industrial dispute. Eventually, after many handshakes and expressions of Anglo-Soviet friendship faithfully translated by a bewildered-looking Soviet interpreter, it was agreed that the maroon-jacketed barman could serve the spirits with the traditional open Russian measures, and the way was cleared for the pub to open for the evening session.

"There was no way that they were going to agree to work the British system because it would have prevented them cheating the customers and getting away with some of the previous drink for themselves," a Soviet woman worker told *The Times*. "In the end there was a good Soviet compromise — the British

side gave in." Complete with the only draught beer available in Moscow, a darts board (but as yet no darts), cosy lighting and "old world" mirrors from England, the Red Lion is situated in the hastily converted "Concert Bar" of Moscow's International Hotel and Trade Centre, a huge riverside complex financed by the American oil tycoon, Dr Armand Hammer.

Before yesterday's lightning strike, the official opening had earlier been delayed because the hotel was taken over for the Moscow summit. "All our research tells us there is a big market over here and this is hopefully our way of breaking into it," explained Mr Hollett, who earlier worked on building the new airport in the Falkland Islands.

"Under the terms of the agreement, the British side are acting only as consultants teaching the Russians how to run a pub. We were not allowed to bring over any bar staff of our own and we are not allowed to serve the drink, which is why for the

moment this is a pub with no beer. Everything we are selling comes from England, except the vodka; they drew the line at allowing us to sell British vodka."

With a pint of John Bull bitter selling for £1.80 and an English breakfast for the equivalent of £2.50, the Red Lion will cater mainly for members of Moscow's 9,000-strong foreign community, as most Soviet citizens are barred from entering the hotel by burly security men.

"Although the Russians would love to go there, it is an irony that the only ones who are likely to make it are the prostitutes who bribe their way past the guards, and members of the Communist Party elite who have access to foreign currency," a Western source explained. "Only foreign currency can be used in the pub."

One of the would-be customers turned away yesterday at lunchtime was Mr Grant Sutherland, chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. "We are well aware that there is a terrific demand here for a

British pub," he said. "I have a delegation of 50 businessmen coming here next week and there is no doubt they will eat lunch in here every day."

The pub, which on Soviet instructions will open from 11 am to 2 pm and 5 pm to 11 pm, is a joint venture between the Soviet Trade Centre and Allied Lyons, Shipway Bros (Caterers), British Consumer Traders, Barry Martin, and by an enterprising travel company which specializes in the growing Soviet market.

"If the experiment proves the success everybody is expecting, this could be the first of many British pubs throughout the Soviet Union," said Mr Hollett. "The next option we have been offered is to open one in another hotel in the centre of Moscow."

The British management learning the realities of Soviet commercial life the hard way, said that the imported optics would remain behind the bar — but for display purposes only.



Mr Ozal yesterday: Greek visit a "real development".

الشرق الأوسط

Hong Kong refugee crisis

UN fears new curb on boat people will sink Vietnam deal

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

All Vietnamese boat people arriving in Hong Kong are, from last night, to be treated as illegal immigrants. Most of them will face repatriation to Vietnam when and if Hanoi agrees to take them back.

The change of policy, forecast by *The Times* last week and announced in Hong Kong yesterday, was promptly attacked by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, M Jean-Pierre Hocke.

In a statement issued in Geneva, the UN agency said it had "expressed to the British authorities its concern over the timing of this decision". Officials said it could harm sensitive negotiations with Hanoi aimed at an agreement to allow the boat people to return home "under acceptable conditions".

The agency also said that it "remains concerned that unilateral decisions could seriously compromise collective efforts to reach an orderly solution".

The governments of Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Malaysia, which treat the boat people as refugees, could be tempted to follow Britain's lead.

But the UNHCR did not criticise the principal of distinguishing between economic migrants and genuine refugees, which is the essence of the new policy.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who took the decision with Mrs

Thatcher, is known to feel that it was essential to act immediately to stem the influx of seven thousand boat people who have arrived this year, taking the population of Hong Kong's camps up to 16,000.

The UNHCR had indicated that it would want to be involved in the screening process, but is to be given only observer status. New arrivals will be separated into economic migrants and political refugees, and there will be big differences in the way they are treated.

All will be taken first to a former leper colony on the island of Hei Ling Chau where the screening will be carried out. Political refugees will join those who arrived before the change of policy in closed camps, but economic migrants will be sent to detention centres.

All Vietnamese who arrived before 5 pm London time yesterday will be treated in the same way as the 120,000 who have landed at Hong Kong since 1975. They will be held in camps awaiting resettlement and will not face the prospect of being sent home.

Hong Kong officials said they would be moved from existing camps, which have been described by aid workers as prisons in all but name, to new accommodation.

Those who are refused refugee status will have a right of appeal to the executive

authorities, not the courts. Hong Kong sources explained yesterday that although new arrivals would be treated as illegal immigrants, they would not be charged with any offence and therefore the courts would not be involved.

They will be given an opportunity to continue their voyage rather than risk being held indefinitely. Those who accept will be offered free fuel, food, water and repairs for their boats before departing.

● HONG KONG: The Secretary for Security in Hong Kong, Mr Geoffrey Barnes, estimated that only 10 per cent of new arrivals might qualify as political refugees. "The message we want to get across is, 'Do not come here, you will only face years of detention'" (Chris Pomeroy writes).

Some 8,031 boat people have arrived in Hong Kong this year, including 2,816 this month, doubling the camp population to 16,521.

Most new arrivals are poor candidates for resettlement in the West; 70 per cent are from the central and north provinces, usually illiterate farmers and fishermen escaping Vietnam's twin ills, rampant inflation and poor harvests. Only 1,197 have been accepted for resettlement this year. At current rates, the island prison camp set aside for the new detainees will be filled in less than two weeks.

Leading article page 15

Death for mother with drugs in pram

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

An Australian mother of three, caught with 4.4 kilograms (over 9½ lb) of heroin hidden in her baby's pram, was sentenced to death yesterday for attempting to smuggle the drugs to Australia.

Her Australian common-law husband, the baby's father, was also sentenced to death, but the Bangkok Criminal Court reduced his sentence to life imprisonment because he had confessed his guilt. A Thai massage parlour manager who sold the couple the heroin for \$50,000 (£28,400) also received the death sentence.

Mrs Nola Blake, aged 37, said, after hearing the judgement: "They are going to kill me. I knew it was coming. I have no intention of appealing."

No Westerner has ever been executed for drug offences in Thailand, where the death sentence is carried out by machine-gun. Lawyers believe that yesterday's sentences will also be commuted to life imprisonment.

The youngest of the convicted woman's children, a 14-month-old boy, was with her and the baby's father, Paul Hudson, aged 33, when they were arrested in a Bangkok street in January, 1987. Police found the heroin under a pillow in the baby's pram.



Mrs Blake after hearing of her death sentence.



Mrs Nola Blake, her common-law husband Paul Hudson, right, and the Thai heroin supplier, Supoj Kittidejdamkerng, left, arriving at the court in Bangkok yesterday.

Paris and Tehran resume relations

Paris — Diplomatic relations between France and Iran will be reopened today, 11 months after the rupture that led to the "war of the embassies" between the two countries (Philip Jacobson writes).

The exchange of ambassadors was foreshadowed in the unwritten deal which saw the last three French hostages, held in Lebanon by the pro-Tehran Hezbollah (Party of God), set free a month ago.

The breakdown in relations started last July when Mr Vahid Gerdji, a translator at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, refused to be questioned in court about a series of bombings that hit the French capital during 1986.

Refugees die

Agua Escondida (Reuter) — Twenty-three people who fled to eastern El Salvador from the civil war were killed when a landslide destroyed their homes on the slopes of an inactive volcano.

Vietnam move

Bangkok (AP) — Vietnam announced it would withdraw its military command from Cambodia on June 30.

Khomeini link

Cairo (Reuter) — The state-owned press in Egypt accused Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian spiritual leader, of personally ordering the establishment of a terrorist group that was smashed by Egyptian police this month.

Guard defects

Hanover (Reuter) — An East German border guard shot a sergeant in the foot and defected to West Germany by swimming across the Elbe.

Wright bitter over 'hurtful' attacks made by Thatcher

From Christopher Morris, Melbourne

Peter Wright, the author of *Spycatcher*, has spoken out bitterly against the Prime Minister and has admitted that Mrs Thatcher's attacks against him have "hurt deeply".

He also expressed a wish to return to England from his self-imposed exile in Australia. But the former MI5 officer admitted that he dare not go back because he faces arrest.

Mr Wright, now a millionaire from the profits of the book, described his recent victory in the Australian High Court as "very satisfying" when the British Government lost its appeal to halt publication. He said: "My only regret is that the British are being so bloody. I have used the word bloody advisedly."

Asked why he thought the British Government had been so determined to silence him, he said: "They were frightened of what I would say. When I had written the sixth edition I realized that there was a lot of

write a thing about my career."

But the Government maintains that Mr Wright breached confidentiality to the Crown by writing his book. "Rubbish, absolute rubbish. I was never told about confidentiality. I was only told about the Official Secrets Act. The only thing I infringed in the Act was Section Two. Now this section, in its present form, they never attack anybody with at the moment because they lose the case."

What about moral responsibility. "No, none at all. It was never made clear to me. I think I have done them a great service by doing this because I was the only person who could have written what I wrote."

But Mr Wright did not think that *Spycatcher* would achieve much in the long term. "I think it's absolutely shocking. I think there should be a complete review of the organization of MI5."

He said that if there was an inquiry and he was satisfied it was genuine he would tell them what he knew. "*Spycatcher* does not reveal any secrets. That is a fact. And if they want to argue about it, I will argue with them."

Mr Wright said that during the 21 years he was at MI5 he was never told that he could not eventually write a book. He said: "I vetted Philby's memoirs and I said they shouldn't be published in Britain. But they laughed at me and published them. I don't think my book was damaging at all. Philby's was."

Asked who he thought he had upset the most, the Establishment or the Government, he said: "Oh, I think it's Margaret Thatcher. Pure and simple. Now it doesn't matter."

Asked how it might be possible for him to return to England, he said: "Well, I hope that Margaret Thatcher disappears from the scene very rapidly." Was he bitter about Mrs Thatcher? "I am."

Mr Wright said he gained no satisfaction from being a millionaire. "I wrote the book because I thought Britain should know what was going on, but I was careful not to write anything that could possibly damage and I wouldn't today do anything. I don't think the people of Britain realize why I wrote that book, because it's been suppressed by the Thatcher gang. I've been cast as the villain in this affair — but I'm not."

Will he write a sequel to *Spycatcher*? "No, I don't think so. That's very unlikely. I won't write anything again. Writing a book is a hell of a lot of work if it's going to be any good. I wrote eight versions of that ruddy book."

"I don't think it will ever be published in Britain until after I'm dead. Then somebody will read the book in England and analyse it properly and point out there isn't anything that matters. I think it's ridiculous that England is one of the few countries in the world where people can't buy the book."



Peter Wright: Regret that he dare not return to England.

material in it which would cause a squawk if it was published. So I went very carefully through it and I took out everything I knew to be classified, secret or higher."

Was there any possibility that this material will be published? "It depends on how everybody behaves." Asked if that was a threat, he said: "No, not a threat at all. I have no intention of publishing. And I don't mind you saying that. The British have been very careful so far not to mention that there were 10 major items in the book which were taken out."

Mr Wright said he now had confirmation of his allegation that Sir Roger Hollis, the former Director-General of MI5, was a Soviet spy. "That's public information. That's what annoys me about it. But when it was published in January by Sir William Stephenson, the senior agent for MI5 in the United States during World War Two who was known as Intrepid, nobody took any notice."

Mr Wright, told that he did not sound very fond of Mrs Thatcher, said: "No, would you?" Were you hurt by her attacks? "Yes, very much so. Deeply hurt."

"I feel very hurt that they have been trying to do what they have done against me, because I've done nothing. I was never told by the British Government that I couldn't

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Kidnappers levy cruel toll on Lebanon's people

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

There are only 16 foreign hostages in Lebanon but Lebanese kidnappers are now believed to have abducted well over 20,000 of their own citizens over the past 13 years of civil war, murdering all but a small minority of them.

This appalling figure — regarded as conservative by some officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Lebanon — does not take account of the thousands of other Lebanese civilians who have been abducted, beaten, and then released.

The 20,000 are all officially "missing": Red Cross delegates suspect only a few hundred are still held by their Muslim and Christian captors in cells, makeshift prisons and basement dungeons. The remainder were almost certainly butchered, in many cases thrown into mass graves.

Kidnapping has long been essential to the conflict here, part of the patina of fear and cruelty which the tragedy, like the Spanish Civil War, has formed around itself.

The missing foreigners upon whom at least six Western nations have exercised such herculean endeavours — and for six of whom President Reagan damaged his presidency — are only the fate and inevitable development in a familiar pattern of cruelty which has existed since 1975.

In that year unnumbered Lebanese, Muslims and Christians kidnapped each other,

either to intimidate their religious opponents or to persuade them to return abducted friends. When Muslim gunmen dumped a carload of Christian corpses outside the east Beirut electricity company one Saturday in 1975, Bashir Gemayel ordered his Christian Phalangists to stop every car on the Ring motor-

Beneath the trees they would sit in tears holding faded snapshots ...

way and kill twice that number of Muslims.

Muslim militiamen then kidnapped twice that figure at their end of the road — when their opponents failed to return from the east — led their captives beneath the motorway flyover, in front of their screaming relatives, and cut their throats.

In those few hours — known here as Black Saturday — the seeds of grief for the families of Western hostages a decade later were sown. For it established the institution of hostage-taking (and hostage-murdering), making it as much a part of warfare here as artillery bombardment or tank fire.

It had become, in that special way that Lebanon has of setting awful precedents, an accepted, if unacceptable, addition to every armoury. By

holding an innocent man prisoner, you could wound 50 of his relatives, tormenting them with constant uncertainty and false hope. Every relative, in effect, became a kidnapper victim, an economy of effort that had an easy appeal in a nation where profit has so often taken the place of patriotism.

Of the thousands taken hostage in Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli in the 19 months of civil war in 1975 and 1976, the Syrian Army eventually arranged a transfer of prisoners. They were fitted easily into just two buses. The remainder had been ransomed for cash, freed in return for other victims, or murdered en masse in a transport of revenge by the families of abducted men who had been killed.

In the spring and summer of 1983, hundreds of Druze and Christians kidnapped and liquidated each other in the Israeli-controlled Chouf mountains, sometimes abducting each other within a few hundred yards of Israeli checkpoints. The Druze kidnapped more than 30 Christians on the Damascus highway one day in the early spring, beat them, led them to a bridge over a dried-up river, knifed each one and threw them from the parapet. A badly wounded man, cushioned in his fall by the bodies, survived to tell the tale.

When the Israelis eventually left the Chouf in



Beirut's latest victims: Dunia Ariss, aged 12, and her brothers Ramzi, 5, and Samer, 11, who were kidnapped on Tuesday after threats to their father, a wealthy Sunni Muslim.

September of that year, whole villages were surrounded and held hostage for the good behaviour of rival militia men. Dozens of Druze were imprisoned in an airtight transport container at Damour by Christian gunmen in the hope that this would secure the safety of Christian villagers in the mountains. By the time they opened the door of the container, the men and women inside had suffocated.

The Lebanese Sunni Chief Mufi, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, maintains a special office to search for the "missing"; it is controlled by Sheikh Khalidoun Orimet, a reticent, almost

lugubrious figure who says that he is willing to help victims of whatever religion. His register of "missing" people — which includes only those whose families have approached the Grand Mufi — numbers more than 3,000. Almost all are Sunni Muslims, and he presumes most are dead. His office alone, however, claims to have secured the release of up to 5,000 captives in 13 years.

Sheikh Orimet has travelled personally to rescue hostages. But more often than not, he has to tell families that there is no hope. "I feel great pain in my heart when I have to do

this. It is as if one of my brothers has died. The family always wants to know who killed him, and I tell them I cannot say or else there will be more killing."

The families of 3,221 kidnapped or missing Lebanese Muslim men and women formed an organization, the Relatives of the Missing, who gathered regularly at the Dar el-Fatwa, the Chief Mufi's office, to express their unhappiness and grief. Upon the lawns, beneath the trees of the Mufi's garden, on the steps of the house, they would sit in tears, holding faded snapshots of the men and women for

whom they were still waiting. Now the Christian Phalangists say — not very convincingly — that they hold no more captives. "We had to tell the women not to come here any more," Sheikh Orimet says.

You have only to talk to the families of the missing to understand some of the torment which they have suffered, and the social problems, which the abductions have caused. Leila, for example, is a Shia Muslim woman who was married to a Lebanese army carpenter who disappeared after Black Saturday.

"I was still beautiful then," she says. "I had five small children. What could I do?" After two years, her family gave her permission to remarry and she now has children by her second marriage. She hopes her first husband may still be alive "for the children's sake".

For their part, the Christian Maronites have suffered in west Beirut. The doorman of the Catholic church of St Francis, Tanious Elias, for example, was kidnapped two years ago. Father Emilian recalls that there had been two car bombs on the day Elias — married with five children — disappeared.

"He got in a car with people coming from work at the Central Bank," Father Emilian says. "The gunmen stopped the car and took the women out. Fouad Khoury, the Director of the Central Bank, was with Tanious. None of them were ever seen

again ...". Some kidnaps appear to be "official". When the Western Multinational Force controlled Beirut in 1982 and 1983, the Lebanese authorities arrested more than 1,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, many of whom were never seen again.

Recently, the Syrians have spirited opponents from Tripoli and Beirut to an underground prison at Aanjar in east Lebanon and to the Mezze prison in Damascus. In Sidon and Beirut, Israeli troops in 1982 arrested men who never returned home.

Shia Muslims are still being jailed by Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia at al-Khiam in the Israeli-occupied area of southern Lebanon, a prison from which has emerged evidence of torture and to which the Red Cross has been forbidden entry by Israel.

The kidnappings go on. This week three children were abducted, presumably to extort money from their wealthy Sunni father.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, says he has no "prisoners" in Lebanon. The Phalangists are thought to have Druze and Palestinian kidnappers at a jail in the mountains north-east of Byblos.

There are no photographs issued and no videotapes. There are few public appeals from Lebanese hostages. The only thing they have in common is the comparative indifference of the nations which have expressed such concern for their own 16 victims.

EEC combats acid rain

Britain faces £2bn bill for clean-up of power stations

By Michael Dynes

Britain is facing the prospect of a £2 billion bill to modify nine coal-fired power stations and bring them into line with EEC anti-pollution proposals. EEC environment ministers gathered in Luxembourg today, confident that they are on the threshold of establishing enforceable, Community-wide standards to combat acid-rain production and the depletion of the ozone layer.

They hope to put the final touches to a draft directive on smoke emissions from coal-burning power stations, now widely acknowledged to be among the main contributors to the acid rain that is rapidly destroying forests and lakes across Europe.

The ministers also expect to pave the way for the EEC to ratify the Montreal Agreement drafted in September, 1987 — after the discovery of a large hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica — which seeks to cut production of chlorofluorocarbons, the ozone-destroying chemicals used in aerosols, plastic foam and refrigerators.

The draft directive on smoke emissions calls for a 60 per cent reduction of sulphur dioxide and a 40 per cent cut in nitrogen oxide emissions from existing power plants by 1995, and a series of stringent regulations on the construction of all new installations.

Although negotiations on the directive started in December, 1983, progress on adoption has been held up largely because Britain and

Spain have balked at the heavy cost of complying with its provisions.

Lord Caithness, the Environment Minister, insists that Britain's goal of a 30 per cent cut in sulphur and nitrogen emissions by the end of the century is the most costly clean-up programme in Europe. All new coal-fired power stations in Britain will be fitted with desulphurization equipment, designed to remove 90 per cent of sulphur emissions, while three existing power stations are being modified at a cost of £160 million.

But the EEC directive, if adopted in its present form, could compel Britain to spend an additional £2 billion to retrofit nine other power stations with desulphurization equipment, causing uncertainty over the Government's plans to privatize the Central Electricity Generating Board.

However, EEC officials are confident that they are as near a breakthrough as they have ever been, largely because West Germany has put its full weight behind the issue in an effort to secure adoption of the directive before Bonn's tenure as president of the EEC expires at the end of the month.

Officials have also been encouraged by the gradual recognition by Britain that acid rain is not simply a problem confined to the heartland of Europe and Scandinavia. Britain is also now facing its own growing problem of lake acidification and ailing forests.

Third World used as waste dump

By Sam Kiley

As the cost of meeting the increasingly stringent environmental legislation imposed by Western governments on industry goes up, unscrupulous shipping agents and waste disposal companies are being paid to dump waste from industrialized countries on developing nations which have neither the technology nor know-how to process it.

Greenpeace yesterday released a report cataloguing 62 active waste export deals. Although most goes to Britain where, using sophisticated technologies, it is incinerated, reprocessed or dumped in disused mine shafts, Greenpeace fears the rest will be — or has already been — abandoned unprocessed in countries little able to cope with it.

The US Environmental Protection Agency has recorded more proposals to ship waste from the US to Africa in the last four months than in the previous four years.

A Swiss firm is negotiating to dump 3.5 million tons of unspecified waste along the Guinea-Bissau border with Senegal. Benin plans to import two shiploads of French radioactive waste.

A British firm has recently won a \$1.6 million (£900,000) contract to dump two million barrels of mixed chemical wastes from Europe over the next 10 years, while Gabon is negotiating a contract with a Colorado-based firm to import uranium by-products.

"The Caribbean and Latin

America are facing a flood of schemes to import wastes from the United States," says the Greenpeace report.

Countries facing active foreign waste disposal include Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, the Dutch Antilles, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam and Uruguay. In Mexico "large volumes" of hazardous wastes are dumped illegally every year, despite a presidential decree banning the import of foreign refuse.

Developing nations are aware that they are being looked upon as dumping grounds for their richer northern neighbours. On May 25 the Organization of African Unity pledged to "refrain from entering into agreements ... on the dumping of nuclear and hazardous industrial waste on African territories", while last month the European Parliament passed a resolution calling for a ban on large-scale toxic waste exports from Europe.

● AMSTERDAM: Gale-force winds and 9ft waves again delayed yesterday the planned lifting of the sunken 1,597-tonne Dutch chemical tanker Anna Broere, a Dutch salvage company said yesterday (Reuter reports). The vessel is leaking highly toxic chemicals in the North Sea.

● CONAKRY: Norway is sending a ship to remove industrial waste that had been dumped on an island off the Guinean capital, Conakry, a Norwegian diplomat said.



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Labour MPs keep Commons at work on Housing Bill

Wednesday's business in the Commons was lost when Labour MPs kept the House up all night and into Wednesday afternoon discussing the report stage of the Housing Bill.

The Opposition has been angered by the Government's handling of the Bill, with many Government amendments having been brought forward at this stage.

Labour MPs said that they were not seeking to block other Bills before the House, but protesting Conservative MPs' many of whom were kept from their beds in order to ensure Government majorities in divisions, indicated their scepticism.

Ministers have tabled dozens of amendments at this report stage, and Opposition MPs argue that the details should have been considered during the earlier committee stage. The Bill will mean a big shake-up of the private rented sector through deregulation and it will allow council tenants to opt for new landlords.

The loss of Wednesday's business meant that debate on the North Killingholme Cargo Terminal Bill, a private measure to establish a harbour authority on South Humberside, had to be postponed. MPs from mining constituencies oppose the measure because they fear that it will make the import of coal easier and thus pose a threat to the British industry.

Shortly after 8.30am on Wednesday, the Prime Minister entered the chamber and listened to the debate for half an hour. During the night, there

was no speech by a Conservative MP.

The sitting began at 2.30pm on Tuesday afternoon, although discussion on the Housing Bill did not start until four hours later.

At 2.30pm on Wednesday, when the new day's sitting should have begun, Mr David Widdicombe (Walsall North, Lab) asked for confirmation that for the House it was still Tuesday.

Race pledge

During the debate, Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State for Housing, said that the Government would amend the Bill to give statutory force to codes of conduct on housing being produced by the Commission for Racial Equality. The codes would cover all forms of housing.

The duty of avoiding racial discrimination that was imposed on local authorities would be extended to the Housing Corporation and the new Housing Action Trusts.

The Government would table an amendment in the Lords giving the Commission for Racial Equality power to produce codes of practice for housing similar to that for employment codes of practice. When the new code had been approved by Parliament it would be admissible in proceedings under the Race Relations Act.

As Wednesday's business was now gone.

"Would it be possible to ask the Leader of the House (Mr John Wakeham) to make a statement on business?"

The Speaker (Mr Bernard

Weatherill) confirmed that it was still Tuesday and that they were debating a Housing Bill amendment.

Mr Allan Roberts, an Opposition spokesman on environment, said: "We are debating the Bill at length because of the importance of the subject and not in any way to 'talk out' other business (Conservative laughter and protest)."

The Speaker: I fully accept that.

Mr Robert Cray (Bradford South, Lab) said that there had been suggestions that the debate had been of undue length, but the Speaker had just confirmed for the rowdy hooligans on the Conservative benches that the debate had been conducted in a good order throughout. The Labour Opposition was examining the Bill in detail, as it deserved.

During the night, Mr George Howarth (Knowsley, Lab) spoke for 116 minutes on a Government amendment to allow the Housing Corporation to charge interest on grants to associations. He spoke from 11.21pm to 1.17am.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr Harold Walker) repeatedly reminded him to return to the subject of the debate.

Mr Roland Boyes, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, congratulated Mr Howarth on one of the most brilliant speeches he had heard in years.

At 1.20am the House began a series of divisions in which the Government had majorities of about a hundred.

At 1.54am, Mr John Birtle (Leeds West, Lab) moved an amendment to delete clauses giving the Secretary of State



Mr Boateng (left), who said the Tories were not worried about homelessness, and Mr Spearing, who moved amendments on housing action trusts

power to demand or direct payment of sums outstanding in a housing association's rent surplus fund. He spoke until 3.20am, a speech lasting 126 minutes.

Mr Cray spoke for 55 minutes and, after a debate of 4½ hours with 10 speakers, the Opposition amendment was defeated by 121 votes to 35 - Government majority, 86.

At 6.57am Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham South, Lab) moved amendments deleting subsections which, he said, retrospectively legitimized government publicity on housing action trusts (HATs).

After nearly six hours of debate, they were rejected by majorities of 89 and 86.

Mr Allan Roberts, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said that a HAT, in deciding what assistance to re-

der to local housing authorities in relation to homelessness should have regard to the amount of empty property involved.

Mr Paul Boateng (Brent South, Lab) said that the agenda of the Conservative Party had nothing to do with homelessness: nowhere in the Bill was the word to be found. The Government did not care about the homeless, it did not care about those living in cardboard boxes, it did not care about those in appalling bed-and-breakfast accommodation.

There were two purposes of the Bill. First, to fatten up and farm out the best estates, get rid of them into the private sector.

"You will have a situation in which the Tories are in and people are out. That is the mentality of those on the Government benches - out with the people, in with the Tories."

It was not possible to move in Dockland for Porsches, but there were no prams and no children playing. The Tories had 200,000 demopals and bijou maisonettes.

The second, and more sinister, objective behind the housing association trusts - the hidden agenda - was to destroy the capacity of local authorities, democratically controlled, to make adequate provision for housing.

That would be done by introducing unelected, unaccountable bodies, that would not be obliged to consult or take notice of the aspirations of those living in the area.

The housing association trusts would drive a wedge between the communities and their elected representatives and would prevent local authorities meeting the demands for housing the homeless.

Peers plead for more medical research

There was an urgent need for the Government when deciding the future administration of the National Health Service to remove the impression that it did not care about medical research, Lord Nelson of Stafford (C), said when opening a debate on priorities in medical research in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop of York said that he was alarmed by the spread of predominantly utilitarian attitudes towards research.

"If the drive for economies leads to a view of science in which it constantly has to justify itself by marketable results, then we are well on the way to corrupting our science," he said.

Lord Nelson, chairman of the Lords committee which produced a report on the issue, said that the committee urged the creation of a national health research authority.

This would not be another quango, but could identify the problems, fill a gap in the NHS to ensure that research had its rightful place within the service, emphasize its importance at all levels and make sure that results of research were fully exploited.

The committee also called for an urgent increase in research funds of £25 million a year for three years to modernize laboratory equipment. Without adequate equipment the best researchers were either less effective or went elsewhere.

Inadequate funding played an important part in creating the present atmosphere with low morale among medical researchers.

The committee felt strongly that there was a need to balance the Medical Research Council's science-led programme with a more dynamic, forceful, clearly defined, NHS-needed-led programme. There was a missing link.

Lord Skelmersdale, Under

HOUSE OF LORDS

Secretary of State, Health and Social Security, said that the committee had made a general proposal for more spending on medical research and for a special allocation of about £25 million a year for three years for modernization and re-equipment of medical research facilities.

These were calls for more public money. The Government would treat the recommendations with the same seriousness in which they were put forward.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Hargood, who pointed out that he had at one time been a medical researcher, welcomed the report's main recommendation that medical research should be science-led.

The scientific community was under much pressure. He did not see harm in economies, provided that they did not destroy the infrastructure on which effective research depended and sap initiatives.

"If the drive for economies leads to a view of science in which it constantly has to justify itself by marketable results, then we are well on the way to corrupting our science."

RN escorts

The Royal Navy has successfully accompanied 342 ships through the Strait of Hormuz this year, Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said during questions in the House of Lords.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Questions: Treasury; Prime Minister; Criminal Justice Bill, progress on remaining stages.
Lords (3): Local Government Finance Bill, committee.

New plan for Anglo-Irish talks

By Geoffrey Smith
A small group of senior British ministers is about to consider a proposal for the creation of a joint British-Irish inter-parliamentary commission, which would meet regularly twice a year.

It might seem strange even to be contemplating such a development in the immediate aftermath of the Patrick, McVeigh fiasco. In the exchanges in the House of Commons on Tuesday, which were handled with exceptional skill by the Attorney General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, some Conservative backbenchers made clear that their support for the Anglo-Irish agreement had been undermined. They were in no mood for building further bridges with Dublin.

But the perversion of Irish courts is not the responsibility of the Irish Government and has nothing to do with the case for a close dialogue between British and Irish parliamentarians - though if Irish ministers wish to escape blame for the court's decision they had better stop criticizing the British Government for the Court of Appeal's judgement on the Birmingham Six. Dublin politicians cannot have it both ways.

The idea of the commission

goes back to an initiative taken in 1983 by the Conservative MP, Mr Peter Temple-Morris, who was then chairman of the British branch of the later Parliamentary Union. Subsequent meetings between British and Irish parliamentarians were held under the umbrella of the IPU.

But now the hope is to put the exchanges on a more permanent basis, which would go beyond the IPU's capacity.

A tentative plan has been worked out by a joint Anglo-Irish sub-committee which is to be put to their respective governments and, if an agreement can be hammered out, to their parliaments in due course.

The commission would meet in the spring and autumn for a working week each time, and be composed of 21 members on each side. That would allow on the British side for two Unionists and one from the SDLP.

The sponsors are determined that it should be set up as an inter-parliamentary commission, under the aegis of the controversial Anglo-Irish agreement - which would ensure that the Unionists would not take part - but under the agreement of 1981 between Mr Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald.

This is a critical distinction which would give the commis-

sion special significance. The 1981 agreement was based upon discussions started the year before between Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald's predecessor, the present Taoiseach, Mr Charles Haughey.

Those discussions were concerned with the "quality of the relationship" between the United Kingdom and the republic. That is a phrase upon which the Unionists have seized because it means that such a dialogue would not deal only with relations between the two parts of Ireland, and would not



Mr Haughey: Expected not to oppose idea

treat Northern Ireland as separate from the rest of the UK.

The more perceptive of the Unionists and their friends in Britain appreciate that there is no chance of the controversial 1985 agreement simply being torn up.

So they want to subsume it in a new agreement based upon the 1981 principles. Mr Haughey, it is surmised, might not be averse to developing relations along the lines devised by him eight years ago rather than those worked out by Dr FitzGerald in 1985.

The proposed new commission would fit that approach. It would deal with the totality of the relationship, not just the "quality of the relationship" which was a first step towards bypassing the 1985 agreement while leaving it formally in place.

It might seem therefore to suit Unionists needs pretty well. Yet they are not now prepared to go along with the idea unless the Anglo-Irish agreement is suspended - which is asking for the politically impossible.

Perhaps their negative attitude towards the commission is simply an initial negotiating stance. But it is in their interest, as well as in the interest of the good government of Northern Ireland, that they should be brought back from the margins of political life.

Education Reform Bill Tight controls likely on RE

By Sheila Gamm, Political Staff
The House of Lords is expected to impose tighter controls on the teaching of religious education (RE) in schools to guarantee that the tradition and history of Christianity are given priority and Christian prayers are said during assemblies.

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, will table amendments to the Education Reform Bill today tailored to overcome complaints that traditional RE lessons have become a diluted mishmash of multi-faith generalities.

The amendments have been drawn up after consultations with Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and his officials have been approved this week by the Church of England's Board of Education.

Lady Cox, who has been campaigning to protect the position of Christianity as the main faith taught in schools, has tabled her own amendment to strengthen the legislation if she and her supporters find that Dr Leonard's amendments do not go far enough. Her supporters include Lord Home of Hirsford, the former Prime Minister, and Viscount Trenchard, formerly the Speaker, Mr George Thomas.

Mr Baker has already conceded Lady Cox's demands that RE should be written into the Bill as a basic subject. He is known to be reluctant to go any further, but he is backing Dr Leonard's 11 pages of amendments to lay down in legislation the future of Christian teaching in state schools.

The bishop's amendments are likely to require state schools to affirm Britain's Christian tradition. But they leave the details of how Christianity should be taught to the local statutory conferences and standing advisory committees.

In addition, they are likely to increase the Church of England's representation on these bodies to give them more say on what is meant by "religious studies".

Lady Cox and her supporters go further in insisting that "Christianity shall be the basis of religious education in every maintained school".

She has dropped her earlier tactic of specifying that RE should be "predominantly

Christian, but wants to give governors the right to bring clergymen into the classroom if teachers do not want or are not qualified to conduct Christian religious studies.

She said: "I hope passionately the bishop will come up with something we can accept because it is better to have agreement than conflict."

"We have kept our basic principles and we are not exclusivists. We have always understood the importance of educating other world communities and our amendment still enshrines that principle."

Her amendment includes a "conscience clause" giving parents the right to withdraw their children from RE if they want to.

She added: "Evidence shows that at present in many schools young people are being kept ignorant of the basic tenets of Christianity and of opportunities for Christian worship while this is the main spiritual tradition of this country. We would like to see the spirit of the 1944 Education Act implemented."

EEC cash at risk

By Our Political Staff

Parts of Britain, including Mid-Wales, the Highlands and Islands and Devon and Cornwall, might lose EEC funding through the proposed changes in the European Commission's regional policy, a House of Lords committee says today.

The peers make a plea to the Commission to watch how it directs the £36.3 billion coming from its coffers by 1993 and not to ignore small schemes or the inner cities.

The Government is urging the Commission to increase the number of the United Kingdom, besides Northern Ireland, in competing for funds with other needy areas in member countries.

The release of more money for the EEC's poorest areas because of the cuts in agricultural spending will give the Community a chance to prove that "it is not all about butter mountains and wine lakes", they argue.

The select committee's report says that little thought has been given to structural funds in the past.

House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities: Reform of Structural Funds (HMSO, £11.50).

Court of Appeal

Loss of disregarded income not an actual loss

Kynaston v Chief Adjudication Officer
Before Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith
[Judgment June 15]

The loss of an amount of "disregarded income" suffered by a person in receipt of supplementary benefit could not be taken into account in considering that person's claim for the payment of an amount of additional benefit. Such loss had to be categorized as a loss in the amount of the claimant's resources and not as an "actual cost" incurred by him for the purposes of the Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Regulations (SI 1983 No 1399).

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the claimant, Mr Peter Kynaston, from a decision of a social security commissioner who upheld a social security appeal tribunal's determination that he

did not qualify for additional supplementary benefit under paragraph 10 of part II of Schedule 4 to the 1983 Regulations.

The claimant, who was already receiving supplementary benefit, had a daughter who underwent an operation in 1984 which resulted in her needing constant attendance for some four months. To provide that attendance the claimant's wife gave up her employment.

By so doing she no longer received any earnings of which the first £4 per week had been disregarded in calculating the amount of the claimant's entitlement to supplementary benefit. He claimed that the loss of the £4 was an "actual cost" within paragraph 10.

By paragraph 10 where a member of the claimant's family needed "frequent attention in connection with his bodily functions; or (ii) continual supervision in order to avoid

substantial danger to himself or others" then the weekly amount of additional requirement that the claimant was entitled to under regulation 11 was "The actual cost of attendance, calculated on a weekly basis, up to the amount of the lower rate of attendance allowance specified in... Schedule 4 to the Social Security Act".

Mr Richard Allfrey for the claimant, Mr Christopher Symons for the respondent.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that it was not disputed that the claimant met the relevant criteria to be considered for a payment. The whole question turned on paragraph 10 and the words "the actual cost of attendance".

Mr Allfrey said that given its ordinary and natural meaning, the word "cost" covered everything that reduced the amount of the claimant's resources and was not restricted to out-of-pocket expenditure. Thus, he

said, the cost of the claimant's wife, then the weekly amount of additional requirement that the claimant was entitled to under regulation 11 was "The actual cost of attendance, calculated on a weekly basis, up to the amount of the lower rate of attendance allowance specified in... Schedule 4 to the Social Security Act".

The claimant did have a strong moral claim to the additional benefit but no legal basis for making it. There was no one normal meaning of the word "cost" which could be out-of-pocket expenditure or some other detriment. Its meaning depended on the context in which it was used.

In his judgment the commissioner said that "in the context of the supplementary benefit legislation 'requirement' indicated expenditure and the word 'cost' should be so restricted".

"Supplementary benefit is arrived at by considering the extent to which a claimant's requirements exceed his resources. A balance sheet is, as it were, drawn up, with a claimant's needs on the one side and his resources, ie his income on the other. Subject to the detailed working of the regulations, the claimant received by way of benefit the difference between the two figures. Requirements postulate the need for expenditure, resources constitute the means of meeting that expenditure."

Gratefully adopting that

description of the scheme of the legislation, it was clear that the Supplementary Benefit Regulations "cost" referred to out-of-pocket expenditure only. The loss of the £4 "disregarded income" was not an expenditure that the claimant incurred but a diminution in his resources.

Paragraph 10 was referring only to out-of-pocket expenditure and it followed that, regretfully, the claimant's appeal had to be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE, agreeing, said that on a broad view of the case the £4 "disregarded income" was something in the nature of a bonus given to the claimant under the provisions of regulation 10(5)(a) of the Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Regulations (SI 1983 No 1399).

If a relevant member of the claimant's family, the "requirement" ceased to be in force then the bonus ceased also. Once it was clear, as it was, that "requirements" postulated a need for out-of-pocket expenditure, it could not thus be right to allow the £4 claim.

Lord Justice Stuart-Smith

Solicitors: Ms Helen P. Carr, Bradford; DHSS Solicitor.

Unlawful quarrying

Welsh Aggregates Ltd v Cwmwd County Council

quarrying which resulted in the destruction or obstruction of a public footpath which was a highway and had not been stopped up or diverted was unlawful, even though the person conducting the quarrying did not know and had no reason to know of the existence of the highway.

When planning permission permitted quarrying subject to conditions, quarrying in breach of one of the conditions was unlawful even though no enforcement notice had been issued.

Where a person with an interest in land claimed compensation from a local planning authority under section 177 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 in respect of

loss or damage directly attributable to a prohibition in a stop notice which had ceased to have effect, it was doubtful whether the claimant's entitlement to such compensation would be lost merely because the activity, which but for the stop notice the claimant would in fact have carried on without any effective legal action being taken to restrain it, was in some respect unlawful.

The Court of Appeal (Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith) so held on June 14, allowing in part a planning authority's appeal by case stated from the Lands Tribunal's determination of three preliminary issues in a claim for compensation under section 177 of the 1971 Act.

The claimant, Welsh Aggregates Ltd, was a quarrying company which had been operating since 1961 on a site which was a public footpath. The quarrying was unlawful, even though the person conducting the quarrying did not know and had no reason to know of the existence of the highway.

When planning permission permitted quarrying subject to conditions, quarrying in breach of one of the conditions was unlawful even though no enforcement notice had been issued.

Queen's Bench Division

ILEA failed to decide whether to make grant

Regina v Inner London Education Authority, Ex parte F Before Mr Justice McCowan [Judgment June 10]

A local education authority had wrongly fettered its discretion under section 81 of the Education Act 1944 in assuming that when parents made provision for a pupil to attend a fee-paying school it was no longer obliged to decide whether to make a grant.

Mr Justice McCowan so held in the Queen's Bench Division in granting an application for judicial review by F, a minor, by his mother and next friend, ordering that the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), should reconsider F's application for payment, in whole or in part, of his fees for attending an independent orthodox Jewish school from September 1986.

Mr John Friel for the applicant, Mr Alan Wilkie for ILEA.

MR JUSTICE MCCOWAN said that the applicant was seven years old. He had been a spastic quadriplegic since birth but was very intelligent. He came from a religious orthodox Jewish family.

His parents wanted him to attend a fee-paying orthodox Jewish school. His parents could afford the ordinary fees but the extra expense of the special provision required was too costly for them. They therefore hoped for additional funds from ILEA to pay for the necessary special provision.

At first the applicant attended the orthodox school two days a week and a non-denominational special school three days a week. But he became unhappy and frustrated at the special school and began to exhibit behavioural problems. Understandably, his parents took him out of the special school and placed him full time at the orthodox school without any financial assistance from ILEA.

ILEA's assessment and statement of the applicant's special educational needs, in part 3, clearly identified the orthodox

school as the best school for him but the statement did not go on to name that school in part 4. The conclusions in part 4 were as vague as possible: "The failure to name the school was connected with ILEA's wish to avoid paying the fees. However, there was no doubt that ILEA considered the orthodox school to be the best for the applicant and therefore it had a duty to say so in part 4."

The applicant argued that ILEA had fettered its discretion under section 81 of the Education Act 1944, which empowered it to pay for pupils to attend fee-paying schools.

After considering the correspondence between ILEA and the applicant's mother his Lordship concluded that ILEA had avoided considering paying the applicant's fees.

ILEA appeared to have got it into its head that provided it did not name the school in part 4 of the statement and the parents had made their own arrangements for school attendance that was the end of the matter. It was under no obligation to decide whether to make a grant under section 81 of the 1944 Act. That was not correct.

Solicitors: Teacher Stern Selby, Mr C. L. Grace.

Respondent's duty to obtain transcripts

DiSalvo v Hughes

Where an appeal had been lodged by one of the parties from a judgment in the High Court the appellant was obliged under Order 59, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to lodge official transcripts of the relevant judgment and relevant evidence, if any. It was for the respondent to obtain copies of such transcripts for his purposes. Although 7th Supreme Court Practice 1988 gave no guidance on the point, the appellant was under no obligation to furnish the respondent with transcripts.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Balcombe and Sir John Megaw) on June 13, so observed, adjourning an appeal by the defendant, Mr Patrick Joseph Hughes, from Mr Justice Garland who on October 7, 1987, had awarded the plaintiff infant, Daniel Di Salvo, suing by his mother and next friend Susan Christine Di Salvo, damages totalling £89,854 arising from personal injuries.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the notice of appeal was filed on October 27, 1987, but the grounds of appeal were deficient and the notice stated

that they would be supplemented by skeleton argument. In February 1988 the defendant's solicitors obtained transcripts of the judgment and evidence but did not inform the plaintiff's solicitors. The case was put in the short warned list on May 18, 1988. By that time the plaintiff's solicitors had not received transcripts but they took no steps to obtain them.

It should have been clear to them that it was their responsibility to obtain those transcripts. They should not have sat back and done nothing. They did not receive the skeleton argument mentioned in the notice of appeal. Counsel for the plaintiff could not proceed.

Fault was on both sides but was mainly of the plaintiff's solicitors. The court took the view that such a situation should not be allowed to arise again. The day's costs thrown away should not fall on the parties and each side should bear its own costs.

Correction

In *Castorina v Chief Constable of Surrey* (The Times June 16) the reference to section 4(2) of the Criminal Law Act 1967 should have read section 2(4).

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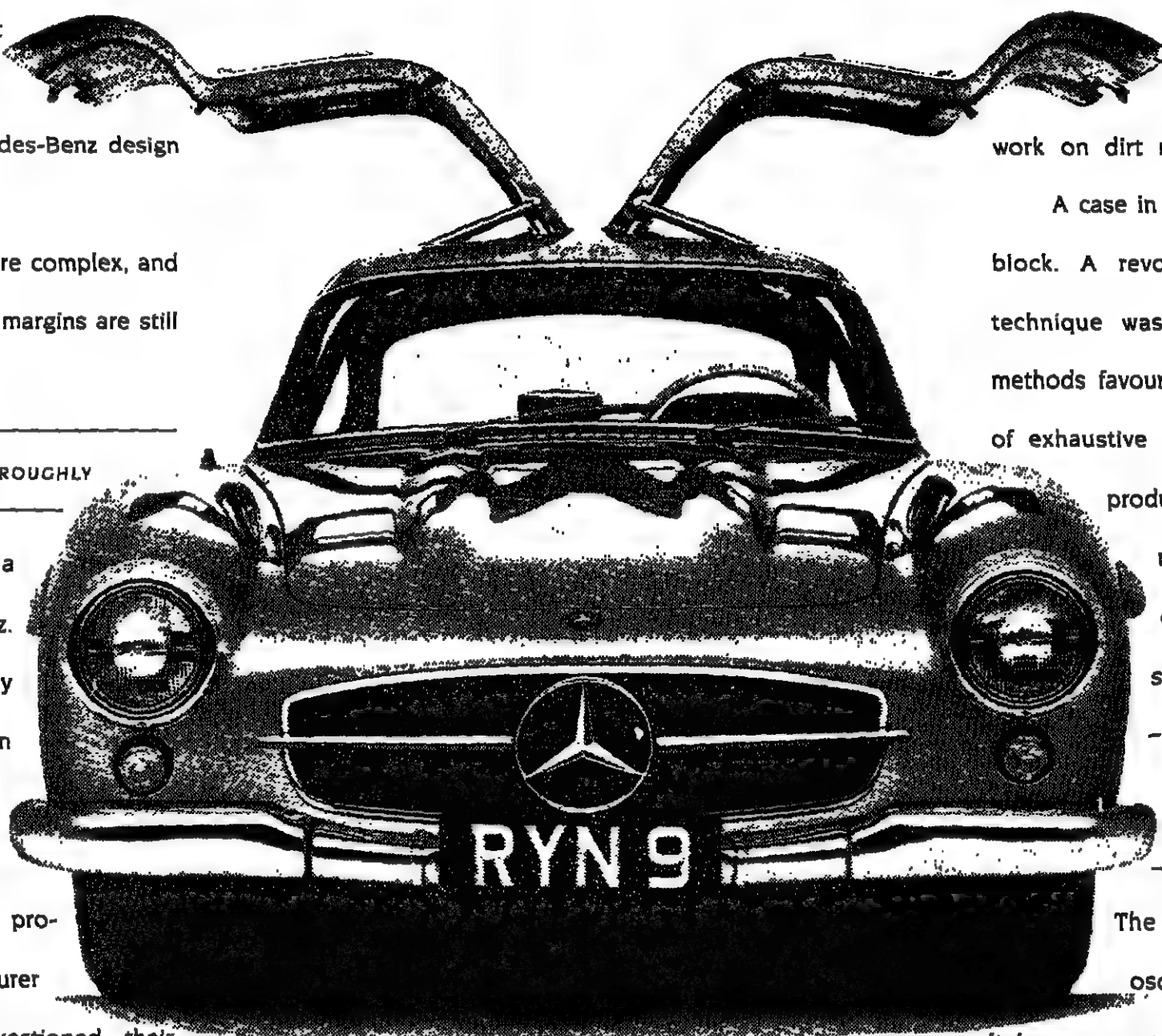


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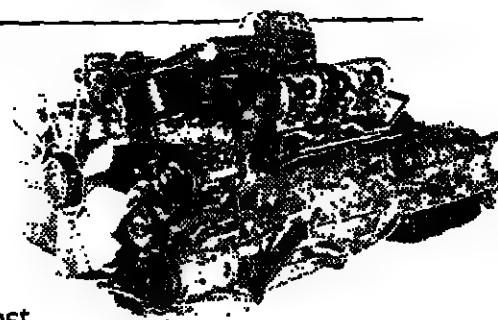
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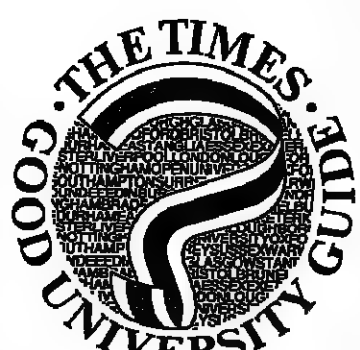
The managing director of Marine Electronics Services takes a dim view of universities. "The lecturers and professors live in a very cocooned society," he says. "In fact I lack any faith in the university system as a whole. It is not well organized or well managed and the people in charge suffer from a fundamental misunderstanding about the way the world works."

Casting an eye over his latest order books, he explains: "I don't get the impression that university people have more than a hazy understanding of financial matters. They assume that everything is handed to them on a plate. They are always moaning and groaning about money, but don't realise that they have to go out and earn it."

Typical big business type, you might think, pontificating about a world he never comes into contact with? Not exactly. Nick Heyes is 21 and is just finishing his engineering degree course at Bath University. His comments seem particularly fearless since his Finals results haven't come out yet, though he shouldn't worry. The university, for all his criticism, is probably rather proud of him.

Heyes divides his time, as he puts it, between "having a laugh and a few beers with other students and running a limited company". After his final year he will work full-time in his offices in Bristol where, with two staff, he imports and installs radar systems for yachts.

In the summers of the 1960s and 1970s, the beaches and ferry decks of Europe were nightly carpeted by sleeping bags containing students on leisurely tours of the world and their inner space.



- Thousands of students used to migrate to the fruit fields in summer
- But vacation work increasingly means trying to get real business experience

Part 14: Down to business

All that has changed. In those days it was easy to earn money quickly; now, according to university careers officers, the summer job situation has only just started picking up after a long slump. A Government-sponsored survey of undergraduate income and expenditure for 1986/7 found that nearly 60 per cent of second-years took jobs in the long vacation, for an average of 7.6 weeks, earning on average £70 a week.

Plenty of these students were in the time-honoured tradition of grape-picking and casual labour-

ing. But more and more of them are looking carefully for summer work that adds significantly to their chances of winning a high-flying permanent job when they leave university.

Heyes is an extreme example. While his fellows are sending off copies of their *curricula vitae* ("vice-president of Swahili poetry society, contributed articles to college magazine on sexism and racism in Shakespeare"), he will be reviewing the balance sheet of the company he started when in his first year.

His latest and biggest commission is the installation of radar equipment on an old German schooner being rebuilt in Bristol. He has won the UK rights to a Belgian weather information system called Alpha Navtex; soon he expects to see an annual turnover of around half a million pounds. Most of his work is done during the vacations. But in the term time he has to keep in touch with the office from his room on the university campus by taking orders via telex and fax machine.

"I admit that doing this has affected my studies," he says. "I don't expect to do terribly well. I'll have a degree when I leave, I'm sure of that, but it won't be a First or a 2:1."

Untroubled by the fact that many students would not dream of starting out on their own until they had at least a business studies diploma and preferably an MBA, he learnt the dull bits of business, such as import duty and VAT, as he went along.

Not everyone could follow Heyes's ambitious route, but unless you are on a sandwich course, or sponsored by industry, the search for a mentally demanding vacation job that fits in with your future career can be difficult.



Spreading the message: young entrepreneur Nick Heyes, of Bath University, on the Bristol docks with some of his maritime radar

Oxford student Charles O'Malley says: "I wanted to work in the City this summer but I have no family connections there. Virtually all the vacation jobs open to us are either very lowly clerical work or else are snapped up by the senior partner's son."

However, O'Malley is one of 80 Oxford students who have won placements in a scheme launched by the university this year. It is called VACTRAIN, and has been pioneered by Appointments Committee officer Helen Cameron.

"The trouble with summer jobs is that the quality of work experience is very variable," she says. The students are rarely guaranteed work that helps their future careers and it is difficult for careers officers to keep a record of where the worthwhile jobs are. But the 38

companies who are offering jobs under the VACTRAIN scheme this summer have, by contrast, promised to offer really demanding work — usually one-off project work as a piece of research, for up to 10 weeks.

Employers include large industrial firms such as Metal Box and British Steel; financial services and banks (O'Malley has a placement with one of these); the Arts Council; even a chain of garages.

The company must provide a "host" who will supervise and guide the student, and provide accommodation if necessary. It will also be subjected to Cameron's scrutiny during the summer, when she ensures that

the "work experience quality" is good enough.

In return, the firm increases students' understanding of the workplace, gets a sneak preview of the next year's crop of Oxford graduates and makes contact with a likely recruit. Up to 40 students applied for some of the 80 placements this year and Cameron expects to be able to offer 160 places next year.

Sophie Waghorn, a second-year biology student at Keele College, is still waiting for a placement. "Even if I don't get one, it has been a wonderful training for getting a permanent job," she says. "You have to draw up a CV and write application letters, go through interviews and so on. For one of the placements I went for there were 33 applicants."

"I love the idea of this sort of challenge: working on your own but at the same time learning about a new area and in a new environment. I really want to work in industry and this would be a marvellous chance of getting into that world."

Sarah Thompson

Summer Jobs Britain 1988 and Vacation Traineeships for Students 1988 (Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford, £5.95 each).

TOMORROW

Could they be the unhappiest days of your life?

A to Z: POLYTECHNICS

Student views are taken either from the *Alternative Prospectuses* or Student Union spokesmen.

LEICESTER

PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH (0533 551551). Full-time and sandwich students: 6,750 (Male/Female ratio 5:4).

Major courses: Business Studies, Combined Arts, Combined Studies, Computer Science, Economics, Land Management, Performing Arts and Pharmacy. Leicester has a new industrial and Business Systems course and a Science and the Environment course which includes the rapidly expanding field of bio-technology.

Descriptions: Main campus close to city centre, second site four miles away. Reputation as a major centre for computing, electronics and information technology and good employment record. Better than average accommodation and sporting facilities. Student view: "Poly accommodation expensive. Sports facilities of low standard but expansion in progress and most sports catered for. Fair variety of clubs, pubs, cinemas and theatres."

LIVERPOOL

Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 6UX (051 207 3581). F/s students: 7,050 (M/F 3:2).

Major courses: Business Studies, Social Studies and Education. Popular: Pharmacy, Integrated Degree Scheme and Business Studies. Nautical background means courses in Shipping and Maritime Studies, Naval Studies and Marine Engineering.

Descriptions: Fourth largest in the country, operates from a range of traditional and modern buildings on eight major and several minor sites. Centre for the sciences, engineering, education and social work studies. Emphasis on practical projects and work placements. Student view: "Accommodation and catering are criticized because of low standards and lack of provision, but fees are still among the lowest. SU bar at High Building is the centre of social life. Lack of a single campus can lead to site loyalty rather than college spirit."

LONDON POLYTECHNICS

● **CENTRAL**
Polytechnic of Central London, 309 Regent Street, London WC1R 8AL (01 580 2020). F/s students: 4,390 (M/F 1:1). Major courses: Engineering, Science and Business Studies. Popular: Law, Media Studies, Social Sciences, Film, Video and Photographic Arts, Languages, Environmental Studies and Management Studies. Descriptions: Dotted around central London from Baker Street to Soho to Holborn.

Most sites within walking distance of each other. Media Studies, Photographic Sciences and Law well regarded. One of the few polys to provide vocational training for baristers. Several leading London Centres for Bio-technology. Celebrating 150 years. Student view: "In London there is plenty to take advantage of and even more to endure. Finding accommodation is a major problem and the poly has the worst housing provision in London. It is possible to survive and enjoy life, especially with the help of the SU."

● **CITY**
City of London Polytechnic, 117 to 119 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU (01 283 1030). F/s students: 3,600 (M/F 4:3). Major courses: Business Studies, Accountancy, Business Law, Economics, Politics and Government. The Modular Degree and Diploma scheme is one of the most flexible in Britain.

Descriptions: Eight sites in the City and East End. All buildings are within 20 minutes walking distance of each other and well-served by public transport. Highly regarded Business, Law and Economics courses which maintain close links with City. Houses the unique Fawcett collection of books relating to women. Trains airline crews. Student view: "Student accommodation within three miles of the polytechnic and sports grounds catering for all outdoor activities. SU offers bars,

shops, saunas, sunbeds, multi-gym and laundrette. Regular entertainment includes popular Friday night disco — everything a student might desire."

● **MIDDLESEX**
Trent Park, Cockfosters Road, Brentford, Herts. EN4 0PT (01 388 1299). F/s students: 6,169 (M/F 1:1). Major courses: Art and Design, Business Studies, Management and Law, Education, Engineering and Computing Science, Humanities, Performing Arts, Hotel and Catering, Social, Economic and Environmental Studies. Popular: Business, Economics and Computing. Engineering courses with European links. Micro-electronics, Performing Arts and Modular Degree Scheme.

Descriptions: Eight sites in and around North London. Students normally stay on one site but can use facilities on others. Post-graduate Engineering, Craft Design and Technology, Art and Design courses have a particularly high reputation. Good computer graphics and micro-electronics. Noted for its high number of first-class honours degrees, number of industrial placements, high level tennis centre and special entry for mature students. Student view: "Eight separate sites mean the social life is somewhat lacking; gigs and societies suffer, but there's a good sporting camaraderie. Convenient for London nightsaps. Less than 600 students in halls, but other accommodation is easy."

● **NORTH EAST LONDON**
Romford Road, London E15 4LZ (01 590 7722). F/s students: 5,200 (M/F 3:2).

Major courses: Business Studies, Land Surveying, Law, Accounting and Finance, Computing and Psychology. New Technology course. Fashion Design with Marketing and Land Surveying are unusual courses. Degree by independent study in which students suggest own programme of study.

Descriptions: Two main precincts in East London. The only honours degrees in Physiotherapy in the country. Renowned Chemotherapy Research Unit and a unique Science Fiction research library. Student view: "Half first-year accommodated in polytechnic nominated property. Wide range of social and sports facilities provided by the SU. The multi-cultural and multi-ethnic nature of the polytechnic makes studying here a worthwhile experience."

● **NORTH LONDON**
Holloway Road, London N7 8DB (01 607 2789). F/s students: 5,000 (M/F 3:2).

Major courses: Science, Hotel and Catering, Management, Architecture and Interior Design, Law, Polymer Science and Technology, Accounting, Business Studies (particularly with Leisure and Tourism) and Modular degrees in Humanities and Social Sciences. Popular: English, Law, Business Stud-

ies, Film Studies and Social Work. Descriptions: Three main sites. Mature students make up more than half the numbers. Arts and Science courses well regarded, with many courses also offering professional qualifications.

● **SOUTH BANK**
Borough Road, London SE1 0AA (01 928 8989). F/s students: 5,500 (M/F 3:2).

Major courses: Engineering, Computing, Science and Technology. Popular: Law, Business Studies, Computing Studies, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Nursing Studies. Unusual BSc course in Occupational Hygiene.

Descriptions: Multi-site poly. Courses are practical and vocational, with the emphasis on work placements. Graduates have good employment prospects. Renowned Law course. New Bio-technology lab. Student view: "Because it doesn't have a student campus as such, has no identifiable social centre. Compensated by its close proximity to West End. SU well utilized by students. Times are hard for students generally. We seem to be operating in a void, with only a hint of a secure future."

● **THAMES**
Wellington Street, Woolwich, London SE18 6PF (01 854 2030). F/s students: 4,700 (M/F 3:2).

Major courses: Business Studies, Social Sciences, Humanities and Education. Popular: Computing, Business Studies, International Marketing and Environmental Health, Architecture and Surveying, BEd, International Marketing course includes nine months abroad.

Descriptions: Urban and rural campuses linked by a bus service. Good sporting facilities. Student view: "Relatively sound financially and has expanded to seven sites. Lots of travelling is involved. It makes it hard to get sports teams together but there is a successful athletics team. A lot going for it socially and its nice to be out of the bustle."

LEICESTER to NEWCASTLE

Commerce, interesting courses include Interior Design, Applied Physics with Micro-electronics, Publishing, Building and Photographic Studies. Descriptions: Spread over three major and four minor sites across Edinburgh. Largest of the Scottish Central institutions. Emphasis on vocational training and keeps close links with local industry.

Student view: "Modern, rapidly developing educational institute with excellent record of academic achievement and graduate employment. Friendly and relaxed atmosphere is typical of Scotland's capital city."

MANCHESTER

All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH (061 228 8171). F/s students: 10,455 (M/F 1:1).

Major courses: Art and Design, Business Studies, Community and Social Studies, Food and Clothing Studies, Humanities and Science and Engineering. Interesting courses include Polymer Science, Design for Learning, Retail Marketing, History of Art and Design and Clothing Engineering (with UMIST).

Descriptions: Largest poly in the country, has excellent libraries and well-equipped language laboratories. Strong teacher education department. Student view: "Excellent SU facilities spread across five sites. Very good central sporting facilities, counselling services and careers service. Polytechnic accommodation reasonable. Good but expensive private accommodation."

NAPIER COLLEGE

219 Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH14 1DJ (031 444 2266). F/s students: 4,500 (M/F 2:1).

Major courses: Business Studies, Science, Engineering and

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Elison Building, Elison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST (091 232 6002).

F/s students: 8,750 (M/F 1:1). Major courses: Business Studies, Education and Modern Languages. Strong reputation in Art and Design, Economics and Social Studies. Unusual courses: Sports Studies (one of the first of its kind), Media Production, Travel and Tourism and Criminal Justice Studies.

Descriptions: Main campus in the heart of the city, second site three miles away. Excellent library. Micro-electronic Education Centre, the North East Centre for Community Studies and Small Business Unit. Student view: "Needs and interests of students well catered for in Newcastle city which has a wide range of sports activities and many different types of entertainments. Accommodation both on site and in nearby areas. The poly and the SU strive to develop strong links with the community."

● Compiled by Sara Driver
Tomorrow: North Staffordshire to Wolverhampton poly.

SCIENCE REPORT

Rushing into the red

A 60-year-old argument about the origin of the universe could be finally laid to rest by a group of astronomers from the California Institute of Technology. Marshall Cohen and his colleagues, writing in the *Astrophysical Journal*, say their work with quasars proves the universe is expanding. They claim to have definitive evidence that quasars are at great distances from us, and not, as some researchers have argued, relatively close.

In the 1920s, the astronomer Edwin Hubble discovered that light from galaxies outside our own seemed redder than expected. The simplest explanation for this is that the galaxies are moving away from us, their speed of recession causing a Doppler shift in their light. Hubble found also that galaxies with large "red shifts" (therefore moving away at high speed) also seemed to be more distant.

As more detailed evidence was amassed, the idea became generally accepted that distant galaxies are receding from us with a speed which increases in proportion to their distance. This led to the acceptance of cosmological theory based on Einstein's still-fresh General Theory of Relativity, in which the universe is expanding away from a hot and infinitely dense point, the Big Bang.

Few doubt this today, yet the reasoning behind it has



PAUL BRYANT

never been perfectly watertight. Galaxies like our own have small red shifts, for which Hubble's law cannot be rigorously tested. Instead, astronomers study the strange objects called quasars (a contraction of quasi-stellar) which have larger red shifts. Conventionally, the large red shifts of quasars imply enormous distances, up to 90 per cent of the distance to the edge of the visible universe, which means they must be extremely bright to be seen from the Earth. But if quasars are close to us, red shifts are unrelated to the cosmic expansion. In one theory, quasars are fragments of exploding galaxies, in which the pieces glow only on the side facing the centre of the explosion: the

bits that fly away from us have large red shifts because of their explosive speeds, while the bits flying towards us are invisible because they emit light only from the other side.

Such models have been widely derided because they are so contrived; but it is not easy to rule them out purely from observations of red shift. Cohen and his colleagues used radio observations of high precision, which show that in the centres of some quasars hot blobs of gas can be seen near a bright central core. In 32 quasars these blobs have been watched for long enough to measure their movement away from the core.

If quasars are all the same kind of object, the rate at which the blobs move should be, on average, the same in all of them. But then the rate at which the blobs move across the sky should appear less for more distant quasars. Conversely, if quasar red shift has nothing to do with distance, the measured internal motions of quasars will be unrelated to red shift. The Californian astronomers found that the internal motions of quasars are closer to higher red shift, exactly as would be expected if they truly are more distant. This, they say, is final proof that the universe is expanding.

David Lindley

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artfile



SARAH JANE CHECKLAND

A weekly look at the art world

Puffing up the prices

An equally bizarre incident took place at a Sotheby's musical instruments sale on March 31, when the seller actually became the buyer. A dealer, Peter Biddulph, had spotted a violin he considered greatly underestimated, a potential bargain. But the lot passed its modest pre-sale estimate of £2,000, and continued upwards. When it reached £10,500, an astonished Biddulph backed out.

He noticed, as the hammer came down at £11,000, that the buyer was a rival dealer, Alf Toft. Only when he saw Sotheby's sales sheet afterwards did he discover that the

violin, labelled "Laurentius Stortoni fecit Cremona 1777" had not apparently "sold". The reason, it emerged, was that Toft was the owner. Yesterday, Graham Wells, Sotheby's auctioneer, would not say whether Toft had been involved. He did acknowledge, however, that the occasional incident when the vendor cancels a reserve, and then turns up to bid himself "makes an auctioneer's life all the more difficult".

In neither case was the presence of a Puffer made known. Sotheby's catalogues do, however, say that "where no reserve has been placed, the seller may bid either personally or through the agency of any one person". But as Sotheby's never disclose whether a reserve has been placed or not, it is never clear if a seller is likely to be bidding for his own items.

The most sinister application of "Puffing" could be to create a false market, as Christie's chairman, David Bathurst, was accused of in New York when he said a number of Impressionist paintings had sold when they had not.

The New York authorities have since instituted regulations giving auctioneers an obligation to say whether a lot is subject to a reserve. They do this by marking each catalogue entry with symbols. During bidding, they must indicate when the reserve is passed by saying "I am now selling".

It is clear that, as things stand, British law is not sufficiently tight. We sorely need a test case to bring into effect the principles enshrined in the Sale of Goods Act.

On t

Wanda McKee

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The natura

NO DROWSINESS

GUARANTEE

New Era. Tak

of yourself

HEALTH

On troubled waters

Is rising concern
about the safety
and quality of tap
water justified?
Victoria McKee
examines the facts

Water scares are everywhere — so what are we to do? The connection between aluminium and Alzheimer's disease is the latest suggestion about the effects of tapwater on our wellbeing — fluoride, nitrates, pesticides, radiation, lead, and the possible link between soft water and heart disease are already water under the bridge. Should we adopt the holiday habit of bottled waters to guarantee safety in our own homes? Or purify our tapwater with domestic water filters?

Or are such measures strictly for the paranoid or the pernickety? Opinion is divided. There are those who consider them a necessity (usually the water filter and bottled water producers) and others who claim that they are equally fraught with health hazards. Bottled waters, particularly still ones bottled in plastic, can taste of plasticisers (possible carcinogens) and can contain more bacteria than tap water. Some types can be over salty, some may increase a tendency towards forming gallstones in later life.

Domestic water filters, sometimes called purifiers, have been under attack for encouraging a build-up of dangerous levels of bacteria, and, if not properly maintained, can release their loads back into the water. Some use carbon filters, some use ion exchange and some a combination of methods. You can pay more than £700 for a sophisticated "reverse osmosis" model which would remove aluminium and virtually everything else from your water — including the taste, say some, and any "hardness" which might act as a protective factor against coronary heart disease and can offer some shielding from the lead in pipes. The London School of Hygiene's MASTA unit has just produced a portable water filter designed for travellers which guarantees a safe glass of drinking water anywhere in the world for £29.95.

Employing a domestic filter may reassure some; others say they are unnecessary. Friends of the Earth believe the consumer does have cause for concern. FOE "leaked" the confidential minute from the Water Authorities Association's council meeting recording "growing concern about recent research conducted at the University of Southampton, indicating a correlation between the incidence of Alzheimer's disease and aluminium in drinking water". The levels of aluminium in some of our water, the Medical Research Council team at the University of Southampton discovered, are higher than those permitted under EEC regulations.

But Dr Hugh Tebbutt, who runs the water research technology programme in the department of public health engineering at the University of Birmingham (which is said to be one of the biggest aluminium "black-spots"), says reassuringly that: "Aluminium is one of the commonest elements in the earth's crust, and you're more in danger making jam in an aluminium saucepan or tea in an aluminium kettle than from drinking tap water". And Jackie Hardy of the Severn-Trent Water Authority insists that aluminium sulphate is not added to Birmingham's water: "Anyway, we all take in aluminium in our daily diet: tea leaves provide much more than water."

Each local water authority is a law unto itself when it comes to its filtration, employing the old, slow sand system or chemical coagulants to filter out impurities. Aluminium, which occurs naturally in water, but is



Under the microscope: Dr Jenny Colbourne of the Thames Water Authority believes that many fears are unfounded

'You're more in danger making jam in an aluminium saucepan'

added by some authorities as part of the cleaning process to turn peaty water clear, acts on acids that might otherwise adversely react with the added chlorine. The alternative chemical coagulant, ferrous sulphate, Tebbutt says, drew complaints from consumers for causing rusty stains on the washing and making murky drinks.

All tap water should comply with EEC regulations on the permissible levels of trace elements and additives but each area's drinking water has distinctive characteristics. If you want to find out precisely what is in your water, water authorities will make analytical statements available to any concerned consumer. Dr Jenny Colbourne, a senior scientist with the Thames Water Authority, says that an explanatory note will usually be appended, and that someone will be happy to discuss the matter personally.

She points out that the aluminium scare only came to light because the water industry decided to investigate the problem in a quest for a possible solution — "and now it's been leaked in a way that makes us look like the baddies." FOE say that "if you ask the right questions you'll get a straight answer from the water authorities", but "you've got to know how to ask the right questions". (To that end, FOE are publishing a consumer guide soon and its "charter for the water environment" and pollution report cards are already available, free of charge.)

David Wheeler, a research fellow at Southampton University's Robens Institute of Industrial and Environmental Health and Safety, which advised consumers during the nitrate scare says that the water authorities have been "squeezed by stringent financial restrictions" and are often "slow to react" because of them: "We're still using lead solder for

copper pipes, although the dangers of lead were known since the early 19th century."

According to Wheeler, lead, not aluminium, remains the major health hazard in drinking water — followed a long way down the list by nitrates.

In common with FOE, Colbourne sees the consumer as an active force in the running battle for purer water. "You're the solution to water pollution" is the FOE line, and Colbourne agrees. "There's a lot the customer can do to improve the water quality in their own home. Our responsibility stops at the stopcock."

"People use any old pipe in their homes and metals such as copper, zinc and lead used in the wrong way can come out in the water while plastics and other non-metallic substances can support the growth of micro-organisms."

Domestic water-softeners should never be used for drinking water. "They replace calcium and magnesium with sodium, and sodium has been linked to hypertension and high blood pressure as well as being bad for babies," Colbourne says. Anything that requires tampering with the domestic water supply can cause a health hazard, she stresses, "and we cannot advise too strongly to use reputable plumbers and consult with your local water supplier."

Inexpensive domestic water filters would not be effective against aluminium or nitrates, Colbourne says, and she feels that the stringent standards met by tap water make them unnecessary. Thames Water Authority uses the time-honoured slow sand filtration system. "The reason this system hasn't been used much since the 1960s is because it requires so much land — and planning applications have been turned down, so authorities have had to turn to

chemical coagulants such as aluminium. You can't eat your cake and have it too."

Aluminium also leaches into water supplies from acid rain, according to Andrew Lees of the FOE, which is why he is keen to make the connection between the aluminium scare and today's meeting of European environment ministers which will tackle the question of controlling acid rain, caused by emissions from power stations and motor vehicles.

How will the Government's proposed privatization of the water industry affect our water supply? Colbourne worries that it could lead to "an unregulated industry, just there to make money", which might sell bottled water and filters as a profitable sideline, pandering to rising fears that tap water is no longer safe to drink.

Dr James Dunlop, director of community medicine and environmental health in Hull, wrote a paper in the *British Medical Journal* on the privatization of water: "I feel that unless tremendous safeguards are written into the privatization plans, there are tremendous dangers. Usually the authority that owns the reservoir owns the land all around it and can offer strict guidelines on farming and recreational facilities," he says. "I feel water is so essential to public health I cannot support privatization."

We are nearing the end, Dunlop observes, of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade launched by the World Health Organization in 1980. "And frankly I don't think it has achieved much," he says. "In Hull, we've had to supply babies with bottled water on the NHS because the supply was so high in nitrates."

But resorting to bottled waters is no solution for the water industry. Or perhaps not until, under the privatization which appears inevitable from next year, it considers bottling its own.

Autism: the key?

Ten years ago the education of autistic children was as politically sensitive as conductive education is today, but although there is less publicity about autism these days, research continues. Recent work at the Institute of Psychiatry in London has shed some light on the site of the brain where the trouble is seated. Autism is a neurological disease which starts before the age of 30 months; it is characterized by an inability to make normal social contacts so that the baby, and later the child and adult, is left totally withdrawn and emotionally isolated.

Problems in communication extend far beyond mere difficulties in grasping language; the autistic patient has a love of ritualistic behaviour and an obsessive desire to keep the surroundings the same. Some autistic patients are of normal intelligence, but the great majority have a very low IQ. In a few cases an ability for mathematics, music or a phenomenal memory for unimportant details such as railway timetables, is preserved.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Dr Thomas Stuttard

The disease affects one child in 5,000. Those most likely to develop it come from obnoxious middle-class households with parents of above average intelligence and often with one or other of them having a marked tendency to be shy and remote. Explaining the recent research at the Institute, Dr Robin Jacobson, senior lecturer in psychiatry at St George's Hospital, said that until recently the area of the brain affected by autism was unknown. But work in America using an MR scanner has shown a hypoplasia (underdevelopment) of the cerebellum, and research with a CAT scanner (which compared the radio density of the brain of a group of adult autistic patients with normal controls) has demonstrated similar changes in another part of sub-cortical brain, the cordate nucleus.

Jacobson thinks that the discovery of the site of the disorder will lead to work which may establish the cause, and hopes that even if autism cannot be cured, it might be prevented.

Taking care of temperatures

At the same time as the *British Medical Journal* carried a well-publicized warning from Doctor M. Birchall and Mr H.P. Henderson, of the Leicester Burns Unit, on the need to keep an eye on toddlers in their baby walkers, two pathologists from Leeds, Dr C. Gray and Dr M.A. Green, reported the case of a four-month-old baby who died from overheating after his carrycot had been placed on an uncarpeted floor with off-peak underfloor electrical heating.

It was originally thought that the baby had died from sudden unexplained cot death, but when the pathologists learnt of the baby's temperature when he was admitted, they carried out experiments to measure the temperature inside a cot left in similar circumstances over a 24-hour period.

Under two blankets, the temperature rose to 42°C at peak times, but where the cot touched the floor the temperature rose to a maximum of 44°C. The normal body temperature is 37°C and the clinical thermometer usually ends at 42°C, exactly the temperature of the baby when he was admitted to hospital.

Walking frames have been used since the 18th century; old models can often be bought in antique shops dating from this time, but the hazards of underfloor heating are new and quite unexpected. While the system remains an admirable way to stop a newly born baby from developing hypothermia on a cold winter's night, research shows that carrycots should never be left on the floor when an underfloor heating system is in operation.

High prices for the painters

Few visitors to antiques fairs who complain about the cost of old paintings realize that the artists may well have paid an even higher price: their mobility. A recent study of four painters — Rubens, Renoir, Dufy and Klee — by Dr Lisbet Pedersen and Dr Henrik Permin of Copenhagen University and published in *The Lancet*, suggests that their exposure to heavy metal poisoning from paint pigments may have

contributed to their serious arthritic problems.

Bright, clear colours are based on toxic heavy metals, whereas the shifty, earth colours (beloved by the Norwich School, for example) contain a higher proportion of the innocuous iron, silicon, aluminium and carbon-based pigments. The Danish doctors have compared the incidence of rheumatic diseases in painters who favoured the bright toxic colours based on mercury, lead, cadmium, cobalt and copper with those who preferred the more subdued hues. Rubens, Renoir and Dufy, who loved the bright colours, were all crippled by rheumatoid arthritis; Klee suffered from scleroderma. The controls who were free of arthritic diseases all relied to a greater extent on the drab, non-toxic paints.

Paints are now free of toxic pigments but the authors have worked out that the earlier artists must have exceeded the safe daily dose of many metals by a huge margin — they not only licked their brushes, but rolled cigarettes with unwashed hands and ate and slept in their pigment-contaminated studios. Even if a latter-day Rubens will no longer contract heavy metal poisoning from a palette, the Danish authors suggest that their research has relevance to the present day as it is easy to underestimate the importance of the contamination of food and

drinking water by metals, a contamination which may trigger rheumatoid arthritis and its allied diseases in patients who are already predisposed to them.

A break — but not for the best?

In the same way that some heavy drinkers take a day or two off alcohol each week, so some women try to spare their bodies by having a break from the Pill from time to time. When they discuss this decision with their doctor, they nearly always refer to it as "a break". Mr James Owen Drife, writing in the *BMJ*, questions the advisability of having breaks from taking the Pill. He suggests that as the body takes time to adjust to the Pill, stopping and starting may do far more harm than good, and discounts the idea that a Pill-free break will improve fertility or do much to reduce known side effects. All doctors are constantly having to deal with the greatest hazard of the Pill-free month or two: the unwanted pregnancy. Observation has shown that couples who have relied on oral contraceptives are subsequently notoriously lax about barrier methods.

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New habits die hard

John Dean took up smoking when in his teens and now suffers from Buerger's disease, a form of thrombosis that affects male smokers and may lead to the amputation of both his legs. His solicitors are preparing a claim against a tobacco company, alleging negligence on the grounds that when Dean, of Newtonards, Northern Ireland, started smoking, there were no health warnings on cigarette packets. Despite warnings today, teenagers do still smoke, and it appears that it is girls rather than boys who have been less convincing at saying no to cigarettes.

Department of Health surveys show that in 1986 there were almost two girl smokers to every boy, between the ages of 11 and 15. Parents, especially those who once smoked, can adopt a missionary zeal in discouraging smoking among their children, but warnings and bribes seem little defence against the attraction of teenage smoking.

Hannah Folan, a Liverpool city councillor, spearheaded a move last April which resulted in Liverpool becoming the first local authority to grant direct prosecution powers to trading standards officers who find tobacconists selling cigarettes to children. She admits that

Can teenagers be persuaded to heed warnings about the dangers of the cigarette habit?

her teenage son, now 19, has been smoking for four years. Michael Belcher, the charge nurse at the country's only full-time smokers' clinic, at the Mansley Hospital in Camberwell, London, says it appears easier for an older smoker to kick the habit than it is for a youngster.

Can school campaigns fire any better than parents? The Government seems to think so, having made schools — and in particular the schoolgirl smoker — the prime target for its most recent campaign.

In April the Health Education Authority held its first policy-making meeting to decide what could be done to stamp out the habit among all young people. But how can they win when so many school lectures, printed leaflets and jingles of diseased lungs in formaldehyde have failed?

Ann McNeill, a research psychologist at the London Institute of Psychiatry's Addictions Research Unit at the

Maudsley has some ideas. During the past four years she has studied the smoking habits and nicotine levels of young girls in one anonymous London comprehensive.

She says two things have particularly caught the imagination, and sometimes the breath, of these youngsters. The first is a carbon monoxide meter which gives an immediate reading of the levels of this poisonous gas in the body. The second takes longer but has proved effective. It is a saliva test which shows the level of cotinine, a stimulant formed in the breakdown of nicotine.

McNeill thinks that smokers' clinics in schools along Camberwell lines are "a lovely idea but I don't think it's feasible. When do you hold it? After school, and probably nobody would turn up. During a lesson and you have the problem of officially identifying the smokers and letting them think that they might be addicted when that may well not be the case."

Michael Belcher's message to the Hannah Folan of this world, whose offspring are addicted, is this: "It's counter-productive to go on actually nagging. Just make it clear that you care about them and their state of health."

Vivien Tomlinson



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TIMES DIARY ALAN COREN

If you have change, prepare to lose it now. There are three days of the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair left to go, and — contrary to the glum manderings of nostalgics who hang on about the good old days when it was possible to nip down to Park Lane, have a slap-up fish tea, buy a little table and a rug to put under it and a bracket clock to stand on it and a mirror to hang behind it and still have change out of a million pounds — bargains abound. Now is a good time to buy. Dealers who have flocked thither from all over the queendom are loath to wrap everything up again and bung it back on the handcart, and will, as rickety spinners prepare to take a terminal crack at "Auld Lang Syne", haggle.

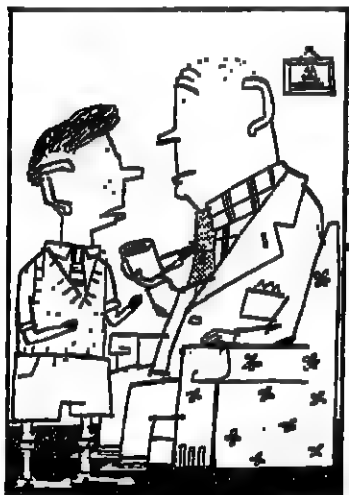
Yesterday, for example, I could have snapped up a nice little Boudin, at least nine inches by 16 and never had a spanner on it, for £275,000. Better yet, there was 10 per cent off a very appealing T'ang horse which would have looked a treat standing on a similarly discounted English two-drawer commode, and you could have taken the pair away for a quarter of a million.

The Grosvenor House experience is quite peculiar. It is not really a fair at all, in the strictest sense — by which I do not mean that it is short of coconuts and dying goldfish, rather that it does not fulfil the primary function of a fair to be a convocation of dealers buying and selling to one another. That has already been done at all the other fairs of which Grosvenor is the distillation and apogee: the Delft posset pot or Sheraton carver which started the year at some country house sale for ten grand and, by acquiring the rich patina which comes from being passed from sweaty hand to sweaty hand, arrives at Grosvenor House six months later at double the price has come to the end of its professional career. It is now ripe for sale to a civilian punter.

True, a little last-ditch interactive trading still goes on by dealers not entirely exhausted by adding noughts to labels, to whom it suddenly occurs that the bloke on the neighbour's stall has not quite squeezed the ultimate drop out of an item's market potential, and who sprint round with it covertly scribbling on the price tag as they run, but this is rare. Grosvenor House is the opportunity for people like you and me, and anyone else with a Lear jet for commuting between yachts, to furnish our niches.

How bizarre it is to see a sales ticket with five zeros on it! How fraught with delightful ironies to overhear a dealer explain that a Georgian break-front bookcase was £10,000 more than it might otherwise have been expected to fetch because it came with its original workshop bill for seven guineas! How pleasantly voyeuristic to watch that same customer vouchsafe his cheque book, without another gasp and nonchalantly jot a sum upon which most of us would happily retire, content to shelve our books on something solid from John Lewis.

BARRY FANTONI



"What did you do in the Great War, father?"

Grosvenor House is a testing spot to loiter. You may, for example, test your soul for envy. The likelihood, gratifyingly, is that you will find yourself not to be experiencing it. The rarity of the goods and the comic magnitude of the prices — you really do turn the labels over and feel the mouth begin to curve, wily-nilly, upwards — combine to distance them from any possibility which might excite jealousy. The fantasy which might encourage you to covet that Breguet falls apart when invited to suggest a place to hang it. You could easily grow to dislike an old Chinese jug which was worth more than your house. You could well find yourself shouting at it when the time came to retille the roof and you didn't have the cash.

More usefully, and far more unsettlingly, you may test your taste. If you have reached your middle years and reckon yourself a citizen with a good eye, Grosvenor House can play strange tricks on your aesthetic smugness. A primitive painting of a bloated pig with funny little legs, an inlaid ebony writing-box which even my untrained eye could spot was already growing disturbingly outlandish, a wonky fireside chair so constructed as to keep an osteopath in regular employment, an asexual porcelain urinal with an absent foot, a Venetian mirror boasting glass so original that long minutes might be spent attempting to decipher your own nose in the khaki gloom — that these may add up to £96,000 is a severe test of one's connoisseurship.

Now is the fair to be ignored as a useful place for examining one's understanding of one's fellow man. Not, mind, to increase it. I saw a Japanese gentleman — dressed in the shiny demob suit of a far taller bloke — cough up £60,000 for a tiny translucent bowl, and, while the dealer transacted it, take from his pocket a creased cigarette stub, and relight it. On the stand of Alistair Sampson Antiques I observed an elderly English lady measure herself against the carved wooden figure of an 18th-century buck, some four feet and £17,000 high, and mystifyingly murmur to her husband that it was too tall for the dog. At the jewellery display of Harvey & Gore, an American matron, much taken with a turquoise suite but bemoaning the fact that it would not be best suited to brown eyes, pondered aloud, and seriously, whether contact lenses were obtainable in turquoise.

There are, as I say, three days left. I urge you to go, even if all you collect is people.

The question most often asked about Britain's economic recovery is a simple one: is it real? The answer is yes indeed. My reasons for believing so can be encapsulated in one word: people.

We have seen a dramatic change in the perception of the majority of people in this country as to what Britain is all about. You have to go back in history to 1917 — to the start of the revolution towards that great mirage that as with so many attractive ideas proved to be totally impractical: the mirage of socialism.

The trouble with socialism, in common with so many political ideas, is that it does not really take into account human nature. It is a philosophy created in the minds of idealists who imagine a world that is clinically pure, where evil has no place. The reality, of course, is that while there is much that is good in human nature, it also has some evil. And therefore many of us are unable to aspire to these ideals.

We all have to face practical realities with life. We all of us have to struggle for survival no matter to what part of the social scale we belong — even if we are born in so-called egalitarian surroundings.

It was not until the post-war period that the British, like most other industrial nations, started

to espouse socialism as a political philosophy on a broader basis, fuelled by the feeling of sharing that took place under threats of war and the tragedy of bombed cities. Unfortunately that comradeship under threat slowly evaporated as conditions returned to normality.

It was then we saw the steady decline of Britain's position as an industrial economy as these ideas proliferated, in which the benefits of socialism were desired by many but could be obtained only at the expense of the contributions that have to be made by the individual to make such a society work. As a result this country had more or less brought itself to bankruptcy as people tried to extract more from society than they were willing to contribute.

But a world change was taking place around the same time and the British were among those smart enough to be in the forefront of that change as we returned to a recognition that we had to contribute to society if we

were to receive from society. The idealistic thoughts became less important to people as economic reality dawned. The majority of the British learned more quickly than some others about the failure of a system based entirely on taking things out of society without putting them in.

The British learned that lesson quicker than the Chinese, who came along right behind us. But this idea of rejecting idealistic socialism has become such a powerful force that today, ten years later, the Russians too are espousing this new approach. This new fundamental idea in the modern world is that the success of any economy depends on restoring the primacy of the individual and unleashing the dynamics of individual human endeavour.

Here in Britain during the last nine years or so we have been able to begin to re-establish that position with a dramatic recovery, and of course we are witnessing others following the same philosophy. As a result we

have seen the restoration of a new self-confidence among the British people. The first thing Britain did during this period was to re-establish the idea that leadership is essential. We need leadership in the political world, but above all else we need leadership in the management of our industrial economy.

We have all heard the figures which show the economic progress we are making and I am not going to get into argument about these numbers. But I do say there is absolutely no question that for the first time in this century we are seeing in Britain a positive leadership role being developed by a broad range of people.

The generation of leaders lost in the First World War is now being replaced and this country has in front of it an enormous opportunity. Can we bring our people to understand that their future success depends entirely on their skills? That involves the training and education of our

total population. Do we understand that the control of resources and money supply is what will enable us to maintain stability in our economy?

Look at the history of Spain. In the 16th century the riches that they gleaned in the New World were brought back to Europe and destroyed the Spanish economy at the end of that century because of runaway inflation. It is only now that the Spanish are recovering from that disaster. It's a lesson we should all keep in mind.

We must get back to understanding the importance of skills at this stage in the 20th century. The only way that Britain can maintain the success it has achieved is to do what we did in the 19th century when we were the first to exploit the industrial revolution.

As General MacLennan said in the United States, you've got to be the first with the most in technology. That means training, the acquisition of skills, leadership and economic stabil-

ity. With these things possible and within our grasp, there is absolutely no reason why this country cannot maintain the success that it has achieved, and go on to restore its position as a pre-eminent world leader.

One of the most dramatic turn-rounds in Britain has been the renaissance of the British steel industry, a marvellous example of a change in attitudes. All the people in that industry are supporting their leaders in achieving levels of performance which match any in the world. Ten years ago there was a belief that the steel industry was destined to collapse totally. Instead of that British Steel is now setting records for both Europe and the world in productivity and quality and in performance for its customers.

This dramatic change was not created by some new team. By and large it was created by the existing team who had identified the possibility and the incentive to restore their own pride and satisfaction in being the best. This opportunity is open to all of us.

This article is based on a speech given by Sir Ian MacGregor, the former chairman of British Coal, and British Steel to the Sunday Times Breakfast Forum on Britain's Economic Recovery: Is it Real? held in London yesterday.

Ian MacGregor on an economic recovery built to last

Britain shows the world

Bernard Levin

Please, not another Winston

There is a growing opinion that the wartime bunker at the Mall exit from Horse Guards Parade should be demolished. I have grown rather fond of it, I confess, as the years have mellowed it and bestowed it with creases, but I shall not lie down in the road if the bulldozers are whistled up. On the other hand, the proposal has been linked with the idea of replacing it with a monument commemorating Sir Winston Churchill, and on that I shall put my foot down.

London has long been in danger of sinking into the subsoil from the weight of dismal loads of marble, bronze and stone which have, over the centuries, been carved or cast and set on a plinth, with the intention of commemorating for ever some distinguished booby, known in his lifetime only for losing three-quarters of an army through his military incompetence, and any way entirely forgotten within a dozen years of his death, leaving nothing to mark his passage through the world other than an eyestone, an obstruction to the traffic and a perch for the pigeons.

It is true that since Mr Oscar Nemon is now dead, there is no danger of the commission for the proposed memorial being entrusted to him, but there are plenty of sculptors almost as bad, many of whom would be only too happy to disfigure yet another pretty corner of the town at very reasonable rates. It is also true that even if Michelangelo were to come out of retirement and offer to do the job for nothing, we should still be wise to hesitate, if only on the ground that Churchill, of all people, hardly needs another memorial, statue, mausoleum, obelisk or pyramid to keep his name and fame alive. Does anybody think it necessary to put up a second Nelson's Column?

I presume that the idea of replacing the bunker by a tangible tribute to Churchill involves not a straightforward statue of him (a bad enough idea, to be sure), but a much larger

and more varied composition, possibly allegorical (an even worse idea). Yet the awful truth is only two or three hundred yards away, at the other end of the Mall; whoever dreamed up the Churchill monument whose should have strolled along to Buckingham Palace where he would have found, smack in front of it, the Victoria Memorial, a monstrous white horror which provides conclusive proof that the Queen's bedroom faces the other way, for if Her Majesty had been condemned to see that thing every morning as soon as she opened the curtains, she would have abdicated long ago.

Portrait sculpture goes back a very long way, certainly as far as Ancient Egypt and Assyria. But for a very long time it was confined largely, if not entirely, to the rulers, and presumably intended to symbolize their power and majesty; most were considerably bigger than life-size. We must, of course, add the representations of the ancient gods; I would love to know who modelled for the Parthenon statue of Pallas Athena.

When and where was the first portrait statue of an unroyal but outstanding citizen? Did Plato sit for his portrait in marble? Did Socrates? Was Miltiades immortalized in stone after Marathon? There were portrait busts galore, of course, that far back, but they were "pure" sculpture, not designed to rebuke posterity for its belief that it invented greatness. (Brendan Behan used to say "There was good men in Mountjoy before Kevin Barry, I can tell you.") The dam burst with the Romans; it was not only the Caesars who had themselves immortalized in marble, though they surely led the field. (There is a haunting note in *Julius Caesar*: "Marullus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images are put to silence.")

Is there any evidence that the Incas made portraits with their



gold? They made the most intricate and beautiful ornaments and models, so I don't see why not. But how can we think ourselves back into civilizations so utterly unlike our own? The Incas had a very complex and advanced knowledge of astronomy, but never discovered the wheel; perhaps they thought it sinful to create a *doppelgänger* for a real person. If they did, they were in good company; when did you last read the Third Commandment?

In this country, presumably, the habit of enshrining nonentities in stone was mainly of

19th-century origin. I am sure that there is a statue of Campbell-Bannerman somewhere in London, and another of Lord Salisbury, and even Spencer Perceval, though his sufficient monument should surely be the fact that he was the only prime minister of Britain to have been assassinated. I know of nothing else he ever did.

I suppose the Age of the Dictators gave rise to a greater tolerance of flattery marble than in all the rest of history put together. The giant Stalin monument in Budapest was toppled in the 1956 Revolution; there is a

famous and unforgettable picture of the heroes pulling down their oppressor, and, despite the failure of the rising, the statue was never rebuilt. An old "Radio Armenia" joke concerns the competition for a statue of Lermontov to commemorate his centenary. Thousands of entries pour in; the winning design is a huge statue of Stalin, with a volume of Lermontov in hand.

Oddly enough, I cannot remember seeing a photograph of a bust of Hitler; did the Führer shun sculpture on superstitious grounds? Or did no statue of him survive the war? In the Third

World there is another hazard; ephemeral regimes come and go too rapidly for their chroniclers to keep abreast of which statue should be erected in the main square, and which should be melted down to make way for it. (Prudence should dictate the removal, but not destruction, of such statues, for what happens if the former regime overthrows its overthrowers? Cries of "Who's been pulling down my statue?" would be heard from the Presidential Palace.)

I sometimes wonder how anyone can have had the gall to sit for a public sculpture since *Ozymandias* was written, but perhaps the people with the gall have never read it. But the most grandiose proposal for a statue was turned down, and by Alexander the Great, too. His favourite architect proposed carving Mount Athos — the whole of it — into a statue of a man down on one knee; in the palm of the right hand there would be a city of 10,000 people, and through the left would flow a mighty river.

Mount Rushmore must be the nastiest idea ever thought of in the field of portrait sculpture. Schnozzle Durante used to say: "Dey asked me to run for President, but I refused; my nose wouldn't fit on a postage stamp." Much more modest.

Leave Churchill alone, and the bunker (I think its correct name is The Citadel) with him. Good wine needs no bush; if Churchill is remembered it will not be in stone, and if he is forgotten this country will have forgotten itself. Besides, what could the memorial consist of? A cigar? A Spitfire? A V-sign of a couple of yards across? Worse, probably, the one thing that can be said with certainty about a project like this is that it will be tatty and unimaginative. Max Beerbohm had the right idea; he suggested that when it was desired to commemorate some lately-dead great man, it should be done not by unveiling a new statue, but by veiling an existing one.

Commentary • RONALD BUTT

Reality decommissioned

In politics, as in most forms of disputation, it is a good rule of thumb that the greater the efforts to colour truth with convenience, the more starkly the bones of a question stand revealed in black and white. When politicians seek to cajole, a democratic society can hear in its mind's eye the unspoken truths they seek to camouflage.

So it was when Roy Hattersley, doing his loyal best for his leader on Radio 4 last weekend, tried to deny any idea that Mr Kinnoch was in the process of abandoning Labour's non-nuclear policy. Never, said Hattersley, had he "believed for a moment that Neil would shift from his principles on the subject. I have never expected him to, and I have never wanted him to. I don't believe anything like that has happened."

For a brief moment I wondered whether the shade of Mark Antony had ghosted Mr Hattersley's words. But clearly he meant what he said and he meant it because he adheres to the unwritten law of Labour politics which is that when the party is starkly divided it can still make the public an acceptable offer by a form of words which fudges differences.

Nevertheless, two events have moved Kinnoch in a multilateralist direction. The first was that Labour's third election defeat last June and opinion polls since then have made it absolutely clear that the voters will not give Labour power so long as it is committed to a unilateralist renunciation of nuclear weapons, with its implicit rebuff to NATO.

This made it imperative for Labour to get off the unilateralist track somehow and a second development, the US-Soviet INF treaty and the continuing improvement of East-West relations, has provided the justification. The process began at last autumn's post-election conference which reaffirmed Labour's commitment to its existing non-nuclear policy, that is to say to unilateralism. The leadership did not formally oppose this but at the same time Kinnoch began on television to shift policy away from it.

In a BBC interview he suggested that Trident could be used as a "negotiating chip" to obtain reciprocal arms reductions from the Russians. Just as the Soviet Union would be willing to "dismantle a precisely similar weapon" to Polaris so he thought that it was "conceivable that the same kind of arrangement could be undertaken against the background of strategic arms reductions in the case of Trident."

Thus began the process of suggesting that there is a difference between Labour's new non-nuclear policy and the unilateralist policy the conference had just confirmed. But what is it?

Given Labour's commitment

to end up with no nuclear weapons somehow, what incentive do the Russians have to give anything away in exchange for a decommissioning of Polaris and Trident which will happen anyway? In particular, why should they reduce their nuclear weapons in an independent bilateral exchange with Britain, as Kinnoch apparently proposes, if this is additional to the US-Soviet bargaining? For having first reduced their strength equivalently with the Americans, they would then have to reduce it a little bit further to offset the British deterrent.

So if the Russians offered no bargain what would Labour do? Since it is committed to a non-nuclear policy anyway it would, in the light of Kinnoch's revisionism, have to decommission the British deterrent anyway. That would take a Labour government straight back to unilateral renunciation.

Which is in a way what Hattersley was saying in his defence of Kinnoch. Labour's objective, he observed, was to participate in multi-national efforts to get rid of nuclear weapons. But any idea that this precluded "some unilateralist progress, or that Neil would like it to preclude that, never entered my mind." He thought the very idea a "terrible calamity" on Kinnoch's honesty.

But what does "some unilateralist progress" mean? If it is genuinely unilateralist there is no bargaining but only renunciation and the truth is that a party openly committed to this would be unacceptable.

The truth is that all this is word-play designed to conceal

two irreconcilable positions and the more the Labour leadership tries to conceal the reality the plainer it becomes. All that has to be done is to continue obliging them to talk.

The unilateralist, like the general pacifist position, can be an honourable one. I suppose it is even honourable in those who advance it because they genuinely believe the gospel that the Soviet system, even at the height of the cold war, has always been a new Jerusalem from which no danger threatens.

Many Labour activists hold one or another of these positions. Likewise, a genuinely Gaiskellian multilateralist position, still held openly by a few Labour politicians such as Peter Shore, is an honourable one. But a position designed to reconcile the irreconcilable by verbal contrivance is not honourable. It is a bogus prospectus and the voters will see through it.

Labour will be electable only when a renunciation of unilateralism and a commitment to multilateralism such as Gaiskell obtained reassures the nation that a Labour government pursuing multilateral disarmament would not be undermined by its party.

After Dennis Davies's resignation, Hattersley spoke again, ascribing Labour's recent defeats to internal difficulties and asking the party whether or not it wanted to win the next election. His implication was that the way to victory was by stopping quarrels which reveal very genuine argument. Labour will never win that way but only by having the argument out and settling it once and for all.

JUNE 16 ON THIS DAY 1888

Frederick III succeeded his father, William I, the first German emperor, in March 1888. In 1858 he had married Victoria, the eldest child of Queen Victoria, and the English influence manifested itself in his liberal ideas and aspirations. He died from cancer of the throat after a reign of only 99 days.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK

BERLIN, June 15

The Emperor Frederick is no more. He passed away this morning, shortly after 11, on the anniversary of his death, strange to say, on which his cousin Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince, died three years ago, and just about a year after he left Potsdam for England to figure at the jubilee festivities of his Royal mother-in-law, Queen Victoria.

Death, which has been following him with sure strides for more than a year, has at last overtaken him and laid him low.

The doctors had come out from Berlin at their usual morning hour, and with them the celebrated historical painter, Anton von Werner, the sight of whom, coupled with the remembrance that he had been asked to sketch the features of the late Emperor William immediately after his death, was to us observers a sign more eloquent than bulletins.

Soon after the doctors had consulted in the Palace there was a rush of journalists to the telegraph office with the bulletin, issued, whereof the substance was that the Emperor was enjoying a light sleep, from which he occasionally awoke, with signs of consciousness, but without any apparent feeling of pain. His pulse and breathing, however,

were very weak. Heads were shaken at this, and the crowd which had meanwhile gathered in front of the chief Palace gate, where a grim sentry paced up and down, began to marvel why the doctors, as had hitherto been their wont, did not return to Berlin after signing their bulletins. Wonder on this score was of short duration, for all at once the Imperial standard, floating in the balmy morning breeze upon the Palace roof, was seen to drop to half-mast height; and if it had been the blade of a guillotine its fall could not have given a more painful shock to the sorrowful onlookers.

His Majesty breathed his last quietly and painlessly, the immediate cause of his death being paralysis of the lungs. In his last moments he was surrounded by all his family, whose grief, especially that of his widowed consort, is beyond all expression.

I am told that one of the Emperor's last pleasures was the sight of the copy of a picture which he admired very much at Buckingham Palace when in London last summer, and which copy the Queen sent over the other day to ornament his room.

The Emperor's body was meanwhile laid out on a simple iron bedstead. It was draped in white linen, which covers the lower part of the face; on his breast being a laurel wreath, and at his feet a bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses, while his crossed hands repose on a cavalry sabre.

It is not yet quite certain what funeral ceremony will be observed, but it is understood that the Emperor himself wished this to be an exceedingly simple kind, and it is probable that after lying in state for a day or two at Friedrichsruh or in the garrison church at Potsdam he will be laid to his last rest in the Friedrichsruh, which stands within the grounds of Sanssouci, and contains the ashes of his two sons as well as those of his uncle Frederick William IV.

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Continued on page 39

David Robinson on American film families both traditional and outlandish, and a penitentiary drama with a difference

Family, breeding and blood

The title of *Maybe Baby* might suggest another diaper comedy on the lines of *Baby Boom* or *Three Men and a Cradle*, but it is in fact the kind of Problem Picture that had our grandparents sniffling in silent movie days. The original American title, *For Keeps*, is a better indication of its weepie quality.

It is scripted by Tim Kazurinsky and Denise DeCine, who previously transformed David Mamet's play about the tribulations of young love, *Sexual Perversity in Chicago*, into the film *About Last Night*, and explores the problems of just one of 20,000 American teenage girls who every week (as the script informatively less drop) get pregnant.

Darcy (Molly Ringwald) is the star of her class, with high academic and career prospects. Stan (Randall Balinkoff) has an architectural scholarship to California. Darcy's pregnancy, however, frustrates all their plans, and brings a rupture with Stan's parents and Darcy's man-hating mother when the kids decide to keep the baby.

After that it is a Victorian saga of mishap and humiliation: life in a garret, the electricity cut off, baby getting sick and all. Be reassured: after all the tears and Molly Ringwald is a great crier) it all comes right in the end. The little one's happy gurgles win the grandparents over and love, as it always will, finds a way.

It is all incidentally very instructional, from the credit sequence of microscopic enlargements of spermatozoa fertilizing an ovum. The parents and other older characters are very schematic and two-dimensional.

Molly Ringwald is one of the more talented and credible of the current teen players, but Randall Balinkoff, the prettiest new brat since Rob Lowe, looks so much as if he has himself fallen pre-

CINEMA

Maybe Baby (15)
Cannons Haymarket, Oxford Street, Chelsea

Shy People (15)
Cannons Tottenham Court Road, Chelsea

Prison (15)
Prince Charles, Cannons Oxford Street, Edgware Road

maturely out of the nest that his transformation into responsible parent is not very convincing. British teenagers might also find it hard to take the American habit of working out emotional crises in the street at full vocal pitch.

Maybe Baby probably symptomizes a pervasive desire to return to the family. If so, *Shy People*, conceived and directed by the Soviet emigre Andrei Konchalovsky, is the antidote, a very bizarre adventure of a New York journalist (Jill Clayburgh) who takes her wayward teenage daughter off to the Louisiana bayou, in search of their long-lost family roots.

They find them: a grotesque backwoods family in a tumbledown shack, still dominated by the patriarch who has not been seen since he vanished into the swamps 15 years ago, but whose place is still reverentially reserved at the table. He has left behind a gun-toting spouse (Barbara Hershey), three sons, of whom one is crazy and another kept in a cage, and a daughter who is pregnant.

The intrusion of the city sophisticates into this primitive clan produces events that are at least too extravagant and absurd — the climax has Clayburgh adrift in the swamps — to be boring.

Konchalovsky and his co-writers Gérard Brach and Marjorie David clearly had a serious urge to explore a clash of urban and rural cultures. What they have achieved, however, is rather the effect of characters from an old Doris Day comedy walking in on the Beverly Hillsites.

On the more positive side, the film is fine to look at, with evocative, sensuous images by Chris Menges, the outstanding English cinematographer whose first film as director, *A World Apart* (with Hershey in a more sensible role) recently took the Cannes Festival Grand Prix du Jury.

Even if *Prison*, directed by the Finnish director Renny Harlin, pretends to be no more than a fairy story for nasty children, its pace, assurance and straightforward fidelity to its own fantasy are to be admired. With cheerful opportunism, C. Courtney Joyner's screenplay combines two genres of proven drawing power: the penitentiary drama, with all its stock thick-car characters among both inmates and guards, and the supernatural special-effects thriller.

Atmospherically filmed in the old Wyoming State Penitentiary — built around 1900 and a tourist attraction since its closure in 1981 — it tells how an obsolete prison, reopened for use, turns out to be haunted by the vengeful spirit of an innocent man who was sent to the electric chair a quarter of a century before.

The ghost's ultimate target is the former guard who framed him, and who has now been appointed the (hard-nosed) warden. A lot of others meet picturesque deaths in the process, which comes to an end with



Swamp-dweller ponders her future: Barbara Hershey in Konchalovsky's *Shy People*

the destruction of the gaol in a fire.

The effort to introduce feminine interest, in the form of a lady prison board member (Chelsea Field), imposes excessive strains on the script; but there are energetic performances by Lane Smith as the haunted warden and Viggo Mortensen as a mysterious and charismatic new inmate.

The special effects ghouls have a field day, with deaths by electrocution, rampant barbed wire, combustion and strangulation by berserk plumbing. Significantly, however, the climax of horror is realistic scenes of execution by electric chair, with the victim's extremities bursting into flames. Whatever else, *Prison* is not a plea for capital punishment.

Baton charge

Richard Morrison reports on how one leading conductor is fighting to open the Soviet Union's musical frontiers

Details emerged this week of an extraordinary campaign mounted by one of the Moscow musical establishment's most senior figures to break the restrictive practices of the Soviet state concert agency, Goskontsert.

The conductor Gennadi Rozhdestvensky has demanded the right to negotiate his own contracts with Western impresarios and orchestras, and also to hold a passport with multiple exit visas allowing him to conduct abroad without obtaining specific permission in each case.

He has refused to fulfil engagements outside Russia until these conditions are granted. Consequently he and his wife, the pianist Victoria Postnikova, have withdrawn from a New York Philharmonic concert at the Lincoln Center tonight.

The extent of Rozhdestvensky's bold stand against Goskontsert was revealed when the Soviet composer Alfred Schnittke, visiting the Aldeburgh Festival, publicly pledged support for the conductor's action, in the presence of the Soviet cultural attaché.

Goskontsert's inefficiency and intransigence have long been objects of private ridicule and despair among Russian performers. Recent articles in the Soviet press have been critical, and there have been indications that performers and artists' unions want to bypass the agency and make their own deals with the West.

However, the 57-year-old Rozhdestvensky (the BBC Symphony Orchestra's principal conductor for five years) is the most overt challenger to Goskontsert's power yet. He wrote to the Minister of Culture on February 23, making clear his feeling that it was humiliating for the Soviet Union's most eminent conductor to be told by bureaucrats which foreign engagements to accept. He said he would not travel abroad again until he could make such decisions for himself.

There was no response until May, when the authorities possibly realized that a high-level USSR cultural exchange would be jeopardized. To coincide with the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the New York Philharmonic, under Zubin Mehta, was scheduled to visit Moscow, joining Rozhdestvensky's orchestra for a unique outdoor performance in Gorky Park of Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique* and Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony. In return, Rozhdestvensky was to conduct the NYPO in New York.

A game of brinkmanship began, in which the Soviet authorities apparently gave Rozhdestvensky sufficient hope for him to co-operate in the Moscow concert. It is now clear that no concessions have been made; hence his absence from New York tonight.

The question is: how long can Goskontsert keep the lid on the cauldron of discontent which its chaotic operations, the climate of glasnost, and the example of rebellion from such an eminent figure, have fostered?

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TELEVISION

We have recently seen huge amounts of money and television time expended to suggest that one very important person, the Austrian president, had nothing more to do with Nazi atrocities than many of his fellow-countrymen, and that he has an criminal case to answer.

Last night *Ivan the Terrible* (BBC 1) put the arguably more significant question of whether a very unimportant person, a car worker from Cleveland, Ohio, was in fact a notorious guard at the Treblinka extermination camp, who took an active part in the deaths of almost a million Jews during the war.

This was not a trial by television, like the Kurt Waldheim case, nor a reconstruction of a court room drama, like the Klaus Barbie film. It included footage of the actual trial in Israel of John Demjanjuk and pieced together something of his background.

He was a Ukrainian, drafted into the Russian army which fought against the Germans, and then may have become an active member of the Nazis. But there was a central problem with making it compelling for television, for the only problem was one of identification.

The atrocities had to be related again, a model of the camp reconstructed, and the few who had escaped had to relive the trauma of the horrific events there. But that the events took place was never in doubt, nor that the guard called Ivan was vigorously involved.

All that mattered here was whether the impassive figure in the dock was actually the same man. It was difficult to avoid the conclusion that in Israel the trial represented a cathartic exercise in collective self-recollection, and the need to find someone, something, that could be described as responsible, was a desperate one.

Perhaps the hope was that Demjanjuk would break before the onslaught of memories; his evidence that he was somewhere else at the time was certainly presented in this television summary as shot through with inconsistencies.

But, apart from one momentary collapse as he was being brought to the court room, there was little evidence of stress or indeed of involvement. He tried to shake the hand of one Treblinka survivor: a sorry moment.

He was condemned to death, and his appeal is to be heard in December. But will his death remove one iota of the emotional weight on Israel?

William Holmes

THEATRE

Mighty spectre returns

Julius Caesar
Barbican

A colossus in life, Shakespeare's Caesar redoubles his might after death; and Terry Hands's production acknowledges that by presenting him first as a giant golden statue and finally as an all-powerful spectre roaming the field of Philippi.

There is no interval; so the action follows an unbroken trajectory from his assassination to his posthumous vengeance.

Roger Allam's Brutus, phrased with microscopic precision and exposing the character's self-admiration and faulty judgement without defacing its inherent nobility, remains the most complete performance of this role that I have seen.

There are two notable changes from the original Stratford cast. Joseph O'Connor's Caesar makes a telling distinction between the indulgent private man and the



Reckless courtesies: Linus Roache

dictator, in awe at his own semi-divine status who refers to himself in the third person; and who reinforces his verbal *flatus* with an elaborate rhetoric of gesture.

There is also a vocally underpowered but temperamentally thrilling Antony from Linus Roache, who pushes his friendship with Caesar to the sportive limit, and then strides balefully through the conspirators to view the corpse, haired burning through his courtesies, and plainly visible to everyone, except Brutus as an inveterate enemy.

The craft of his funeral oration, where even "Friends, Romans, countrymen" sounds like off-the-cuff sincerity, thus comes as a tremendous shock; particularly when he conjures the so far invisible mob into existence and sets them on fire.

Irving Wardle

Between The Lines
Watermans Arts Centre

The enterprising Bristol Express company ends its London season of new plays with a disappointingly unfocused piece by Allan Cunniff, ranging over some of the master features of World War One but lacking the tension and creative control of his fine Northern Ireland play, *Winter Darkness*, seen at the New End recently.

At a field hospital somewhere in Belgium, survivors of a doomsday trench raid recover from their wounds, more or less, over a period of eight autumn weeks, menaced by gangrene, a heartless doctor and his rotten orderlies. These scenes alternate with others covering four days in November, the point at which the Belgian scenes will end, showing what one soldier's faithless wife has been up to in his absence.

Cunniff's tricks with the time-scale allow us to know from the start the our future awaiting Private Todd (Adrian Hardwicke), but this knowledge generates surprisingly little irony or even sympathy with his lot.

The episodic structure — about 20 scenes to each half — seems to be there principally to allow the author to put in numerous short incidents of dreadful dramatic function: a forbidden picnic outside the hospital VADs at play, where the manners are most improbably coarse; reactions in a munitions factory; tedious plays to unionize women.

Andy Jordan's production uses a large cast, drawn mainly from the postgraduate course of the Arts Educational Schools. Interesting performances among the battle-scarred come from Hardwicke, Collin Johnson, Camilla Gibbs and the unforgotten named Maximilian Jacobson-Gentiles.

Alan Strachan's jolly production of *How The Other Half Loves* has transferred from Greenwich Theatre to the Duke of York's and so becomes the first Ayckbourn to be revived in the West End. This is his marvellously ingenious double dinner party play and the Greenwich cast is unchanged, led by splendid Christopher Benjamin in the old Robert Marley part.

Jeremy Kingston

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LECTURE RECITAL

Nicolas Slonimsky
Almeida Theatre

This event — neither concert nor lecture — must have been one of the most pleasant that the Almeida Festival has ever seen. It brought Nicolas Slonimsky, Russian-Jewish emigre, lexicographer, musicologist, polymath, and *raisonneur extraordinaire*, before a large audience eager to be entertained and keen to strike up a direct connection with the musical legends of the 20th century.

Slonimsky, declared a genius when but a babe in arms by a mother whose ambition for him seemed to have been matched only by her unbearable puritanical morality, has known most of them. Moreover he has worn his considerable achievements with humour that has remained razor-sharp and refreshingly irreverent.

He did play the piano a little, such delightful pieces of ex-

hibitionism as Chopin's "Black Key" study, with the right-hand part played by rolling an orange across the keys, or Wagner's *Tannhauser* Overture, where the cascading strings were imitated with a nailbrush on the white notes.

There were also glimpses of things more serious in one of his "Minutudes", which experiment with scale systems and chord juxtapositions, though he ended hilariously, with his proposed advertising jingles for certain brands of laxative and toothpaste.

Otherwise, the tales he told were of lives, of whose *Three Places in New England* he conducted the world premiere with his own chamber orchestra, of the scandalously victimized Henry Cowell, of Varese, who dedicated *Ionisations* to him; and, a little, of Russia before the revolution, of Europe before the pogrom, of *glasnost* in contemporary Soviet culture.

There was too little time for the full richness of the man's life to be laid before us, of course, but there was cause for much gratitude, wonderment, and laughter.

Stephen Pettitt

Life and death

CONCERT

Philharmonia/
Sanderling
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Kurt Sanderling seems to have become the leading exponent here of Shostakovich's last symphony. No 15, conducting it regularly every couple of seasons or so with the Philharmonia Orchestra, who by now have no doubt made up their own minds about its enigmatic character. Whether the conductor has, I am not so sure; his latest performance of it expounded all its salient points

long A major chord. The playing had no lack of assurance, either in the many instrumental solos or as an ensemble.

Also as he has before, Mr Sanderling prefaced it with a Mozart concerto, this time the C minor Piano Concerto (K.491) with Howard Shelley a poetically inclined soloist. He was burdened by the conductor's heaviness of pulse at first, and the central slow movement became almost a somnolent cradle song, but the pianist's lighter spirit won through eventually.

Noël Goodwin



Light in spirit: Howard Shelley

clearly enough, but left its ultimate purpose still uncertain.

It is not simply the obvious riddles of the quotation from Rossini's *William Tell* in the first movement, or of motifs from Wagner in the last, to which listeners can easily put their own subjective answers, as the more general sense of disquiet that permeates all four movements, even when the music is expressing a typically wry humour or a serene lyricism. Shostakovich was perhaps less afraid of death than of life, which he had reason to fear.

At any rate this performance made us aware of the hollowiness in his musical humour, of its sadness and spiritual isolation as well as angry protest, and ultimately of a preoccupation with mortality which the last movement seems to make quite explicit, on its progress to that extraordinary ending of metronomically ticking percussion against a long,

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Terence Moore, TLS February 12 1988

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THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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BOOKS

Literary affairs

Fiona MacCarthy on a collection of seductive writings about the wicked way of a man with a maid

THE FABER BOOK OF SEDUCTION
Edited by Jenny Newman
Faber, £12.95

There are 77 seductions in this book which is almost (but not quite) *The Faber Book of Copulation*. 35 show men attempting the seduction of women, 23 are women setting out to seduce men, five are male-male seductions, and four female-female. The remainder involve such minority interests as brother-sister incest, swans and snakes and pigs and women, goblin gang-rape, and seduction by a river in a poem called *The River God*, a wain and wainsome fantasy by Stevie Smith. It is a test of stamina, and only recommended to those whose sex lives are reasonably buoyant. But there are great rewards. In attempting definitions of what constitutes seduction, that (fascinating middle ground of manners and morality somewhere between a courtship and a rape, Jenny Newman raises delicate and fascinating questions. Is seduction a lost art? Have seducers become obsolete? Or does seduction answer some eternal human need in us? Is seduction part and parcel of what Brian Patten, whose poem "Party Piece" is a minor revelation, calls "The mad, mangled crocodile of love?"

make it so potentially destructive and alarming. Its attractions are worryingly artificial, like an assemblage of *nouvelle cuisine*. Seduction's significance is intriguing and significant. This is one thing which makes it so very unlike marriage. It seems to depend so much on *mise-en-scènes*. The tree in the midst of the Garden of Eden; the sleek cool-fleshed cherries on the tree in *Sons and Lovers*; the boots stuffed with flowers in *Cider with Rosie*. Seductive noises off also repay attention. Here are the sounds prefacing the glorious seduction of the handsome young milkman in the bracken in an E.M. Forster extract that reads like a parody:

Presently the electric pump started... He waited until he heard the milk-cart approaching down the narrow path.

There are surprise seductions, and some very very good ones. I was delighted, for instance, to find Petworth back in *Slake in the Shewer* with Katya Princep ("The soap, do you like it?"), though the passage set me wondering once more why Malcolm Bradbury and David Lodge, both keenly interested in seduction, tend to stage their main seduction scenes abroad. Safety in distance? But surprise is not the element that dominates this collection. The main message is the awful boredom of seduction, the repetitive monotony that creates all too easily a dangerous obsessiveness. The most powerful of pieces — Philip Larkin, William Golding, a little-known Jane Austen — show the dark side of seduction, its proximity to crime.

This is a woman's compilation. One sees clearly from her choice and her juxtaposition of seductions Jenny Newman's sympathy with women as victims of seduction; and also, more surprisingly, with men trapped in the dubious role of the seducer. She is affectionate towards the farcical possibilities inherent in seduction:



Hors d'oeuvres, by Paul Roberts, 1977; seduction is in mode: a bottle of champagne, a greasy spoon, and *Thou*

the failures of mechanics, the sheer oddness of male physiology.

The anthology is given an added piquancy by the fact that Jenny Newman is not just an ordinary literary housewife, but an ex-nun who now apparently trains women's groups in assertiveness. This well explains her grasp of the moral ambiguities attendant on seduction century by century, culminating in the 19th-century cult of the Fallen Woman, who was both derided and desired. Is it wrong to see a certain nostalgia for enclosure in Newman's inspired pairing of the grand seduction from "Monk" Lewis with an equally torrid piece of *Virgin Territory* in which the lesbian feminist seduces the nun. At the gates of her own convent.

Women womanizing. How far

things have progressed since Radcliffe Hall. One of the most interesting aspects of this book is its recording of the shifting sensibilities towards what is acceptable sexual behaviour. Especially amusing is the way it shows the rise of the post-war woman asking for seduction as a service.

Sylvia Plath and Jennifer Dawson are included as examples of seduction on demand. But why no A.S. Byatt? The scene in *The Virgin in the Garden* of Fredenhal's seduction in the Grand Hotel in Scarborough, a seduction coinciding with the Festival of Britain, is undoubtedly the classic of its kind.

This is, of course, the test of a

very good anthology: one's fury at the things so unaccountably omitted. The collection as a whole is magnificent and moving, encompassing so much of the most marvellous of writing in the entire English language. The verbalization of seduction is precise, alive, and in itself alluring, made more so by its underlying tristesse.

Most of these seductions are achingly familiar. There were only, I think, seven I did not know already. How deep in one's psyche lies the literary love-life. This book is only partly about history and politics, social and sexual. It is also, for most of us, a memory, a record of that private fragile *histoire* of seductions perpetrated, undergone, averted, dreamed of. These 70 seductions are our 100 best times.

Knight of the road

FICTION

Philip Howard

DRIVING IN THE DARK

By Deborah Moggach

Hamish Hamilton, £11.95

RESONATING BODIES

By Lynne Alexander

Macmillan, £10.95

QUINN'S BOOK

By William Kennedy

Cape, £11.95

ENGLISH, AUGUST

An Indian Story

By Upanmanyu Chatterjee

Faber, £11.95

There are only ten basic plots for fiction. *Driving in the Dark* is the primeval quest one, modernized for our Thatcherite England of curry shop and motorway service station. This knight errant is a long-distance coach-driver from Orpington called Desmond, and his trusty barb he is pricking on the plain is a vast Volvo coach with all mod. cons. Like most questing knights, Desmond is verry (well, pretty) parfit gentil, and confused about women. If only women had sparking plugs under their bonnets, they'd be easier to understand, wouldn't they? When his Greek wife boots him out, Desmond borrows his Peckham Pride coach, and roars off to find the son Edward he had as the result of a brief liaison a dozen years ago, and whom he has never seen.

The clues are nebulous. The quest takes the knight by motorway and lay-by through the romantic heartlands of modern England from Leicester to Reading and up the M6, meeting en route all kinds of characteristic persons and adventures.

Outwardly Desmond is a lager-swilling, flag-puffing, Sun-grunting slob; but inside he is sensitive, and given to unpersuasive working-class locutions and deep thoughts such as "What can men do to make women happy?" and "Why is it only the women who weep?" Blokes don't normally think like this, do they? Desmond crying for his son or himself, a menopausal malcontent on the long pub-crawl we call life? This is a charming parable, with a happy ending, for the Eighties.

From long-distance coach as protagonist to *viola da gamba* as heroine. Rose is a 300-year-old, seven-stringed French viola with a romantic past. In *Resonating Bodies* she conducts a dialogue with her latest Master, an elderly and famous baroque revivalist, who has just passed her on to her next Mistress. He listens to her in concert at Versailles, seething with regret and jealousy. Writing about music is the hardest of all translations. This love story between an old musician and his instrument is an extreme case of the Pathetic Fallacy and anthropomorphism, and it is unsettling at first. But gradually it works. The alternating narratives counterpoint each other as they develop their interlocking stories with bravura. The *viola da gamba* is decorated with a Gioconda face, and has seen it all, from the French Revolution to musical rape. On analysis the most alluring voice in all Europe in the most resonant body is a bit of a flirt and a sexual tease. Being held between its player's knees the *viola da gamba* admits double

emendres about transports of delight and musical intercourse. Against all the odds Lynne Alexander, who once earned her living as a professional harpist, has written a persuasive and erotic love story about a superior fiddle.

Quinn's Book is the boy-meets-girl, boy-loses-girl, boy-lays-girl-at-long-last plot, done in the historical mode with stylistic and linguistic exuberance. The date is the second half of the 19th century. The place Albany, NY, Saratoga Springs, and thereabouts. The hero a young Irish-American orphan who saves a strange girl-child from the wintry Hudson, and grows up to become a famous newspaper scribe (though it is difficult to see how he manages it through his whirlwind and fitfully fuliginous prose style). He covers the Civil War, and meets a panorama of roistering American history and characters. Some of it is festering stuff of a *Perfumed Siskind-kind*: the cannibalism is half-hearted; the bare-knuckle fighting horrid; and the necrophilia has a Lazarus effect. It is powerful, pretentious, and funny — sometimes intentionally.

Upanmanyu Chatterjee's *English, August* is a year in the life of an Indian Billy Liar cum Lucky Jim. Not a lot happens. A young civil servant is posted from urbane Delhi to a southern provincial town, the sweatier armpit on the subcontinent. He survives (with difficulty) on ganja, self-pity, do-it-yourself sex, and cultural snobbery. He is an intellectual chap, given to plonking Marcus Aurelius and Thoreau into his turbid stream of consciousness, and making smart-arse observations. He makes the one about somebody's progenitors having been Don Quixote and a female spaniel more than once. This is an interesting insider's view of the parts of Indian life that never get into Anglo-Indian novels.

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:

Bonnard at Le Camet, by Michel Tarrasse (Thames & Hudson, £18) Great-nephew on "Le Bosquet", the small house where Bonnard discovered that magic old light of the Côte d'Azur that shines from his paintings; photos by Cartier-Bresson; preface by Jean Leymarie.
E.F. Benson: As He Was, by Geoffrey Palmer & Noel Lloyd (Lennard Publishing, £12.95) First biography of the clever, fashionable old cat.
Nora, by Brenda Maddox (Hamish Hamilton, £16.95) Biography of Nora Barnack, the early, loyal, unbookish, long-suffering chambermaid who ran off with James Joyce, and was the model for Molly Bloom.
People and Places, by P.J. Kavanagh (Carcanet, £12.95) Personal letters to the world by the poet and charming *Spectator* columnist.
Stalin, Man and Ruler, by Robert H. McNeal (Macmillan, £16.95) American Sovietologist on the Evil Emperor, concentrating on the cult.
The Government of the Tongue, by Seamus Heaney (Faber, £12.95) The 1986 T.S. Eliot Memorial lectures and other critical writings.
The Spirit of Place, by Malcolm Yorke (Constable, £20) Paul Nash, John Piper, Graham Sutherland, and the other British Neo-Romantics.
Trevor Huddleston, Essays on his Life and Work, edited by Deborah Duncan (Oxford, £14.95) 75th birthday analysis and praise.
The Great Caruso, by Michael Scott (Hamish Hamilton, £16.95).
The Shadow of a Crown, by Meriel Trevor (Constable, £15) The sad life story of haggis-headed James II of England and VII of Scotland.

THE ACCLAIMED NOVEL

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BRUCE CHATWIN

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EDMUND WHITE, SUNDAY TIMES

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Dark Yuppy Blues

Oliver Taplin

THE OXFORD MYTH
Edited by Rachel Johnson
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The editor of this collection and author of the essay on "Sex" took her final examinations last week (and it will be interesting to look out in mid-July for her result). Eight of the other contributors graduated from Oxford recently, and only one as long as 10 years ago — she is now a don, game-keeper turned poacher. Under catchpenny headings like "Class", "Drugs", "Americans", they give their impressions of the University in the late 1980s.

Something they all have in common is a rejection of "The Sixties" (which means most of the Seventies as well): away with that era of naivety, sandals, tolerance, and idealism. I was myself an undergraduate in the mid-Sixties; and it seems, looking back, as though we "flew the time carelessly as they did in the golden world". We were unconscious, we thought we could change the world towards a place of peace and liberality, we never troubled ourselves about careers, and we did not believe in exploiting other people. All that pre-lapsarian moonshine is now gone.

The young people writing here are worldly-wise, detached, career-obsessed, smart, and on the way up. Toby Young's shrewd opening essay regrets all this on the last two

pages — but the Apple of Maggie's Tree has been bitten. Rachel Johnson has no doubt taken a significant step on the ladder to a career with *Tatler* or *Cosmopolitan*. She has chosen smooth contributors and given the book an overall gloss. She should have corrected the assertion that Oxford has 24 colleges (34 in fact, 28 with undergraduates), and contradicted her don-contributor, Susan Hitch, who (in a generally *alpha* chapter) says more than once that 30 per cent of the undergraduate intake is female, when in fact it is now over 40 per cent. Only 30 per cent of the contributions in this book come from women, however.

This ratio could have been improved by cutting the chapter on "Eccentrics" by a man called Shakespeare. It is juvenile, badly constructed, and poorly written. I feel sorry for his tutors (ibidology at St Peter's); but a carver with *The Sun* no doubt dawns for him. The editor has conscientiously

glossed the Oxford jargon — OUSU, Schools, collections, etc. But there is a revealing error when MCR is glossed as "Masters' Common Room". In Oxford (as opposed to Public Schools) this means "Middle Common Room". More than a quarter of Oxford students are graduates and thus members of MCRs, yet they do not figure in this book. Nor do libraries, an important part of life for graduates — and even for many undergraduates.

Nor do laboratories. In fact students of science fall outside the Oxford myth circumscribed by *The Oxford Myth*. They are passed by without stopping at "Northern Chemists", "Adrian Moles", and even as "stains". My fondest Oxford myth is that it is a place where young people, in arts and sciences alike, acquire the independence of mind to think freshly about the future rather than merely submitting to the pressures of the present. This book seems to be clear evidence to the contrary. The reader would never guess from it that in the recent Student Union elections the Green candidate did very well (and better than the Conservative). Was this merely a harking back to the Sixties, or, as I believe, an anticipation of the Nineties?

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SUSAN HILL

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Armenians' vote fuels ethnic crisis

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The ethnic crisis in the south of the Soviet Union deepened yesterday when the Armenian Supreme Soviet voted unanimously in favour of returning the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region of Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia, which lost control of it in 1923.

The controversial vote gave the Parliament's official backing for demands which have been made on the streets by hundreds of thousands of Armenian demonstrators, but which run directly counter to a decision on Monday by the Azerbaijani legislators to resist firmly any attempts to redraw the boundaries.

Official sources said that yesterday's vote also called on the President of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow to agree to the transfer of the mountainous region where near-anarchy now reigns among the 184,000 population, the great majority of whom are Armenians who passionately back the transfer plan. Because of mass strikes the region is running short of food, and industry is at a standstill.

Yesterday's decision, which according to officials on the spot in Yerevan, the ancient Armenian capital still declared out of bounds to all foreign journalists, was greeted enthusiastically by groups of demonstrators in the street. It has posed a new dilemma for the Kremlin.

Officially the ruling Politburo is opposed to the idea of any redrawing of boundaries, and had hoped to defuse the crisis by a package of other measures, including increasing Armenian culture in the

disputed area. But these have failed and now Moscow is faced with a formal split between the parliaments of two of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics.

"The unanimous vote in Armenia means that, whatever decision the Kremlin takes, it is going to be a snub to one side or the other," explained a senior European diplomat.

Hours before yesterday's vote was taken, an official Communist Party newspaper warned for the first time that the four-month crisis - which has already caused 35 deaths and created thousands of refugees - threatened the whole reform programme of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

"What is happening around Nagorno-Karabakh is a blow at perestroika, possibly the most serious blow recently," wrote Mr Raphael Guseinov, head of the propaganda department of the party's youth paper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. "This is a challenge to the ideals of glasnost, a chance for the conservatives to strengthen their point of view."

Mr Guseinov warned of the dangers of the situation in the two southern republics degenerating into a carbon copy of Northern Ireland.

The weekly *Moscow News* revealed yesterday that Soviet Army units had blocked roads to Armenian residential districts in the Azerbaijani capital of Baku this week in an attempt to prevent inter-communal bloodshed while 10,000 Azerbaijanis protested against the idea of handing back Nagorno-Karabakh.

13 ex-MI6 men named in book

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The security authorities have tried unsuccessfully to remove 13 names of former MI6 officers from a new book by the Tory MP Mr Rupert Allason, who writes under the pseudonym Nigel West.

The manuscript of *The Friends, Britain's Post-War Secret Intelligence Operations*, was sent to the Ministry of Defence six months ago. It was handed over to Rear Admiral William Higgins, secretary of the D-Notice Committee, which advises on written and broadcast material that may encroach on issues of national security.

Yesterday Mr Allason, Conservative MP for Torbay, said he had agreed in discussions with Admiral Higgins to remove dozens of names. It is understood that Admiral Higgins had sought the advice of the security authorities who had drawn up a list of names they wanted taken out. There was concern because many of the names had never been

mentioned in public before.

Mr Allason said he had fully co-operated with the D-Notice Committee but he had drawn the line at the last 13 names.

He said: "Some of the people they wanted me to remove from the book are dead, some have written their own books, although not on intelligence subjects, and some have even appeared on television. So I thought it was unreasonable for their names to be deleted."

"I'm always prepared to make changes to protect individuals. I had already agreed to a huge number of deletions, the equivalent of about 15 pages of the original text."

Yesterday Admiral Higgins confirmed that although he had succeeded in persuading Mr Allason to remove a number of names, there had been disagreement over other names. He now had to acknowledge that it was too late.

Lords appeal, page 2
Wright interview, page 6

Soccer summit set for hard line



Shackled: German police restrain an England supporter with handcuffs and drawn baton near Düsseldorf station yesterday.

Continued from page 1

described as the "disgrace" of the past few days.

They were speaking after she spent an hour in the Commons early yesterday talking privately in the tea room.

One described her attitude as "very gung-ho" and maintained that she believed that the time for action had arrived.

The mood among Tories was angry, with ministers and MPs blaming the wave of violence on the "job society", saying that Britain's name was being "besmirched" and giving a warning that the Government could pay an electoral penalty unless it reversed the tide of thuggery.

A further clue to the outcome of today's meeting came from Mr Moynihan when he said that, in the long term, the Government had to put together a tough package of measures.

He referred at Heathrow, before boarding a flight to Düsseldorf, to tough sentencing and a tough line by police outside grounds.

A demand for the team to be recalled came yesterday from Mr George Foulkes, a Labour frontbench spokesman on foreign affairs.

Items on the agenda for today's Downing Street meeting, to be attended by Mr Hurd, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary, and Mr Moynihan, are believed to include:

● New moves to curb ticket sales to hooligans through the introduction of a national membership scheme for fans;

● A ban on alcohol sales on ferries;

● The possibility of tightening up on the issue of passports and travel documents to troublemakers.

Yesterday, Mr Hurd telephoned Mr Hans Heusel, the West German Deputy Interior Minister, to express regret for the strain put on the West German police and people and to urge him to take firm action against those convicted of offences.

Mr Foulkes' call for the English FA to "blow the whistle" on England's involvement in the competition brought a sharp response from Mr Tom Pendry, the Labour chairman of the all-party Commons football committee. He said: "I can think of no worse scenario than 6,000 to 7,000 fans without an English team."



Muzzled: Police dogs wait to go into action during another day of the violence which has marred the championships.

Commons sketch

Amid the detritus, Ich bin ein binliner

Usually, it's neither one thing nor the other. Members can't decide whether to be flippant or passionate, and they end up somewhere in between, flaccid or even passant. But after an all evening, all night, all morning, all afternoon sitting, normal impulses to be dull seemed to have been abandoned.

The funny members were funnier, the chippy members chippier, the snobby members snobbier.

Outward signs did not seem promising. On the little television screens which signal what's going on, it read: HOUSING BILL REPORT PAGE 47 AMENDMENT 88, hardly a crowd-puller.

Inside the Chamber, there was litter everywhere, with old order papers strewn all over empty seats, and stubby Members forging their way through the detritus of old Hansards, envelopes, letters of resignation, unpaid solicitors bills and so on.

The only person on the Conservative Front Bench was Mrs Marion Roe, dressed in a shiny yellow outfit with black polka dots, looking for all the world like Mr Gary Glitter after a particularly heavy night. The only other recognizable Conservative was Mr Nicholas Soames, plump and full of smiles, the debate having seen him through tea, high tea, supper, dinner, after dinner noggins, breakfast, elevenses, brunch, lunch, and now tea again.

The Opposition benches looked similarly shambolic and unpromising, with fifteen or so Members yawning and muttering to one another amid a sea of abandoned print. But it turned out to be wrong to jump to conclusions from a brief perusal of the setting; after all, *Stepie and Son* is set in similarly drab and untidy conditions, and remains popular.

At around three in the afternoon, Mr Paul Boateng was speaking. You cannot move in Docklands for the Porsches", he said. His colleague Mr Brian Sedgemore intervened to tell him about "three quarter of a million pound yachts in Docklands which never even see the sea".

Mr Nicholas Soames was chuckling from an almost passionately sedentary position. "It's nice to see a smile of recognition on his lips", said Mr Boateng. "It's not a real smile, because he'd really

prefer to be at Ascot", said Mr Dennis Skinner. "For the price of a box at Ascot, you could house a family in London for a year", one-upped Mr Boateng.

On normal days, class warfare totters about in a grey suit of economic statistics, but now it was romping about in a state of glorious undress, and Members on both sides seemed to be tickled pink by the sight. But just as such full-frontal nudity can be a source both of threat and of merriment, so the debate constantly lurched between anger and hilarity, with little in between.

Mr David Winnick spoke movingly of "people who sleep night after night in cardboard boxes under Charing Cross".

But no speech is ever too moving for some Conservative backbencher somewhere not to interject with a heartless cackle. Were St Francis of Assisi himself to descend into the Chamber, there would most assuredly be a junior Conservative backbencher who would seize the opportunity to put in a good word for Blood Sports.

"Could the Hon Gentleman tell us when he himself last made a visit to Charing Cross?" asked the obligatory backbencher. "Three weeks ago", replied Mr Winnick. "Never ask a question to which you don't know the answer!" shouted Mr Boateng, who is a lawyer in real life.

From fun to fury and back again in five seconds: after Mr Dennis Skinner had suggested that the Prime Minister should transfer her photo-opportunities from filter collection in St James Park to visiting the down-and-outs in Charing Cross, Mr Rhodri Morgan (Lab, Cardiff West) made quite the best joke of this Parliament, suggesting that the Prime Minister was following President Kennedy's initiative in declaring "Ich Bin Ein Binliner".

"We're going to drag this Bill right through the next night and beyond", declared Mr Skinner, and Mr Winnick seemed to agree. "It may well be that Tuesday is going to be with us for many hours to come", he said. To an appreciative audience, it sounded like a very good idea indeed.

Craig Brown

Uproar in Commons

Continued from page 1

had been promising that Labour would prolong proceedings at least until midnight last night and possibly attempt to wipe out today's business.

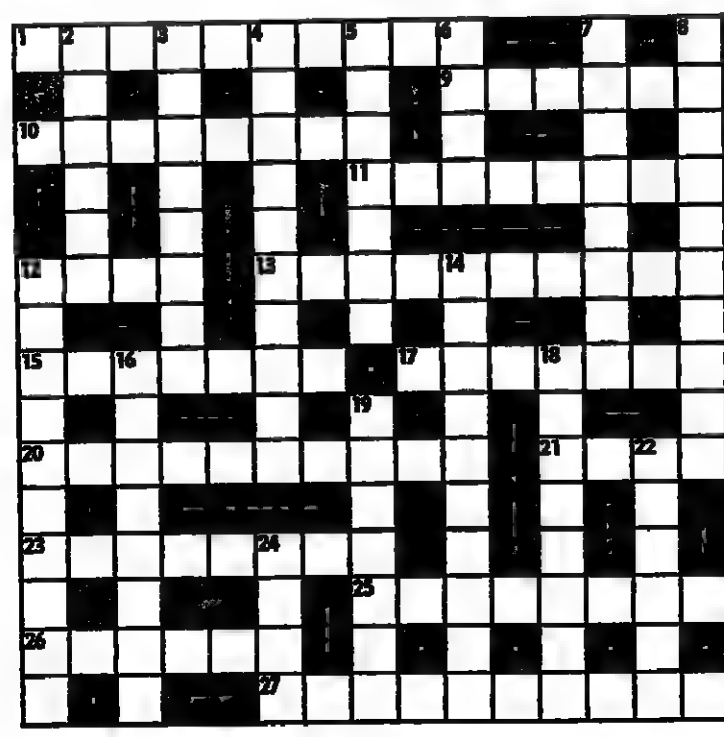
Labour kept Tuesday's session running as a protest at the 100-plus amendments tabled by Ministers at the report stage of the Bill which aims to revolutionize housing in Britain, giving council house tenants the opportunity to opt out of local government control.

Mr Soley said that by

bringing forward so many amendments the Government was guilty of an "appalling abuse of Commons procedure to legislate on the hoof without bothering to go through the committee stage."

Labour's action forced Mr John Wakeham, the Leader of the House, to give up hopes of getting the Housing Bill through at around 6.30 pm when he intervened to adjourn the debate until a later date after it had been proceeding for almost 24 hours.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,697



ACROSS

- 1 The bold-eat in a mess here - they have little choice (5,5).
- 9 Sponsor two men (6).
- 10 The rates might provide these (8).
- 11 Ring for charming woman about 50 points ahead (8).
- 12 Entertain a lot, we hear (4).
- 13 Valentine cards may be kind (4,1,5).
- 15 Assign an old teacher of law (7).
- 17 Baptise in foreign language after 1999 (7).
- 20 Someone staying out - guess he wants a change (5,5).
- 21 Uranium first discovered in this island (4).
- 23 One who tells stories about one - a story-teller in reverse (8).
- 25 It could be naive not to make changes (8).
- 26 Flag officer (6).
- 27 Bit of old opera (10).

DOWN

- 2 In fear, incline not to finish for a time (6).
- 3 Bound to attract attention about the end of February (4,4).
- 4 It's carried by women - two women (7,3).
- 5 See old boy put into play (7).
- 6 In my sleep I conceived a poem (4).
- 7 Carver lacking practical experience (8).
- 8 Share, perhaps, in clothing (10).
- 12 Make it easy for simple fellow to follow an exploit (7,3).
- 14 In variety act, I'd meant to make an entrance (10).
- 16 Early wife? (8).
- 18 A scent, you might say, to challenge the spirit (3,2,3).
- 19 Soldier's mistake - there's a row about it (7).
- 22 Caretaker in office (acting) (6).
- 24 Advanced in fast time (4).

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- FESCENNINE**
a. Norfolk reed thatch
b. Scornfully rude
c. A trans-Alpine wind
- MORIGEROUS**
a. Obescent
b. Moss-bearing
c. Salty and unpalatable
- ACRONYCHAL**
a. Unreliable and unspectacular
b. Timid
c. Happening in the evening
- ADAMITISM**
a. Market gardening
b. The state of unbelief
c. Stripping for God

Answers on page 20, column 1

Solution to Puzzle No 17,696

ALTEREGO SPINET
B I R I A N A N
T R U S E O U T F I T T E R
I S K W I N A A G
P E N N Y W I S E C O L O N
O O W N I E
P E R I W I G D E P U T Y
S T I W I A A O
S M I M E R T H E R M A L
C D E R E A
R E M U S P L A S T E R E D
I U C A V R L N
M E S S A L I N A A T E
E I L A R I N S
A R O H E N F L A N D E R S

WEATHER

Fairly settled conditions will continue with plenty of sunshine, particularly in central and western regions. In the east, more cloud and possible drizzle early, with cloud persistent along the coasts. Cloud over much of Scotland with some light rain and drizzle, but brightening from the north-west. Outlook: Dry and settled with spells of warm sunshine.

ABROAD

MONDAY: (t=thunder; d=drizzle; f=fog; s=sun; w=wind; m=moon; c=cloud; r=rain)	C	F	C	F
Algeria	24/25	74/77	Madrid	22/24
Amman	27/28	81/82	Moscow	22/24
Athens	27/28	81/82	Munich	22/24
Bahia	27/28	81/82	Norwich	22/24
Bombay	27/28	81/82	Oxford	22/24
Buenos Aires	27/28	81/82	Paris	22/24
Calcutta	27/28	81/82	Perth	22/24
Cairo	27/28	81/82	Portsmouth	22/24
Cape Town	27/28	81/82	Reading	22/24
Chennai	27/28	81/82	Sheffield	22/24
Copenhagen	27/28	81/82	Southampton	22/24
Dublin	27/28	81/82	Stirling	22/24
Edinburgh	27/28	81/82	Sunderland	22/24
Geneva	27/28	81/82	Toronto	22/24
Hamburg	27/28	81/82	Winnipeg	22/24
Helsinki	27/28	81/82	Zurich	22/24
Istanbul	27/28	81/82		
Jakarta	27/28	81/82		
Johannesburg	27/28	81/82		
Kuala Lumpur	27/28	81/82		
London	27/28	81/82		
Los Angeles	27/28	81/82		
Luxembourg	27/28	81/82		
Manila	27/28	81/82		
Mexico City	27/28	81/82		
Moscow	27/28	81/82		
Mumbai	27/28	81/82		
Nairobi	27/28	81/82		
Rangoon	27/28	81/82		
Reykjavik	27/28	81/82		
Rio de Janeiro	27/28	81/82		
Rome	27/28	81/82		
Sao Paulo	27/28	81/82		
Seoul	27/28	81/82		
Singapore	27/28	81/82		
Sofia	27/28	81/82		
Taipei	27/28	81/82		
Tokyo	27/28	81/82		
Toronto	27/28	81/82		
Winnipeg	27/28	81/82		
Zurich	27/28	81/82		

AROUND BRITAIN

Sum	Rain	Max
Barnstaple	1.1	15.5
Birmingham	1.1	15.5
Bristol	1.1	15.5
Cardiff	1.1	15.5
Exeter	1.1	15.5
Gloucester	1.1	15.5
Leeds	1.1	15.5
Liverpool	1.1	15.5
Manchester	1.1	15.5
Newcastle	1.1	15.5
Nottingham	1.1	15.5
Sheffield	1.1	15.5
Southampton	1.1	15.5
Stirling	1.1	15.5
Sunderland	1.1	15.5
Toronto	1.1	15.5
Winnipeg	1.1	15.5
Zurich	1.1	15.5

HIGH TIDES

TODAY	Low	High	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.50	8.7	4.07	6.6
Aberdeen	3.08	4.0	3.43	5.8
Avonmouth	3.22	12.0	3.34	12.2
Belfast	12.40	3.4	11.1	3.0
Cardiff	9.07	11.2	9.19	11.3
Devonport	7.59	5.0	6.08	5.2
Exeter	12.40	3.4	11.1	3.0
Falmouth	7.26	4.8	7.36	5.0
Glasgow	2.17	4.7	3.07	4.3
Hull	1.06	1.4	1.44	4.4
London	12.05	5.3	12.35	5.0
Lough	8.20	6.8	8.31	6.6
Lytham	8.20	6.8	8.31	6.6
Malinbeg	4.28	5.2	5.01	5.2
Liverpool	1.00	8.9	1.24	8.6
London	11.24	2.4	11.24	2.4
Margate	1.53	4.5	2.06	4.5
Midford Haven	8.20	6.8	8.31	6.6
Newquay	7.10	8.4	7.27	8.5
Oban	1.06	3.5	7.33	3.7
Portsmouth	6.55	5.1	7.08	5.3
Southampton	12.32	4.2	1.06	4.2
Swansea	8.26	8.6	8.41	8.6
Shoreham	12.50	5.8	1.24	5.8
Southampton	12.32	4.2	1.06	4.2
Swansea	8.26	8.6	8.41	8.6
Tees	5.34	5.1	6.05	5.0
White-on-Black	1.42	4.0	1.57	3.8

Times and in metres: 1m=3.28084ft.

THE POUND

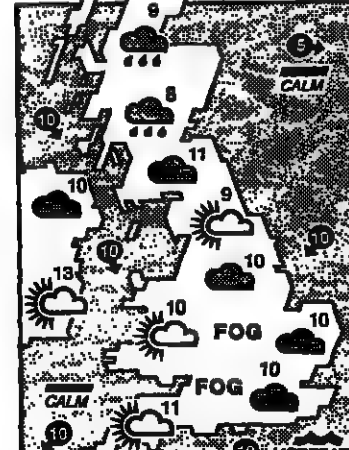
Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia	2.35	Bank	2.35
Austria	2.35	Bank	2.35
Belgium	2.35	Bank	2.35
Canada	2.35	Bank	2.35
Denmark	2.35	Bank	2.35
Finland	2.35	Bank	2.35
France	2.35	Bank	2.35
Germany	2.35	Bank	2.35
Greece	2.35	Bank	2.35
Hong Kong	2.35	Bank	2.35
Ireland	2.35	Bank	2.35
Italy	2.35	Bank	2.35
Japan	2.35	Bank	2.35
Netherlands	2.35	Bank	2.35
Norway	2.35	Bank	2.35
Portugal	2.35	Bank	2.35
Spain	2.35	Bank	2.35
Sweden	2.35	Bank	2.35
Switzerland	2.35	Bank	2.35
USA	2.35	Bank	2.35
Yugoslavia	2.35	Bank	2.35

Bank rates for dollar denominated bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.

Retail Price Index: 155.3 (April)

London: The FT index closed up 2.5 at 1455.9

AM



HIGHEST & LOWEST

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Cardiff, 20°C (68°F); lowest day temp: Newcastle, 10°C (50°F); highest night temp: Cardiff, 12°C (54°F); lowest night temp: Newcastle, 4°C (39°F).

POLLEN COUNT

The pollen count for London and the South-east is 68 (high). Forecast for today, similar. For today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-245 8591, which is updated each day at 10.30 am.

LIGHTING-UP TIME

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hodgson profit soars to £2.3m at half time

Hodgson Holdings, the fast-expanding funeral director, virtually quadrupled pretax profits in the six months to end-April to £2.3 million against £605,000 last time. The group also announced that it had 35 potential acquisitions under negotiation. Hodgson's heavy expansion programme boosted turnover to £8 million from £2.08 million and the interim dividend rises to 1.2p against 1p.

Mr Howard Hodgson, the chairman, said the profits increase had more to do with an improved performance from last year's acquisitions than from any contribution from the 35 companies bought during the months under review. The prospective acquisitions, most of which should be completed this year, should allow the group to expand further in areas where it was under-represented, such as Tyneside, said Mr Hodgson.

24% rise at Clayhithe

Clayhithe, created out of a merger with the Betec engineering group, has produced pretax profits of £2.85 million for last year, a rise of 24 per cent. Property and investment valuations have thrown up net assets of 174p a share. The group holds investments in six main businesses, two already quoted on the stock market.

P&O orders container ship

P&O Containers has ordered its second container ship in two months from Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, the Japanese builder. Both are expected to sail under the British flag and are expected to be used in the Europe-Far East trade. The first vessel is due for delivery in a year, and the second in December 1989.

Robert Horne at £7m

Robert Horne Group, Britain's largest independent paper merchant, raised pretax profits by 12.5 per cent, to £7.01 million, in the half-year to end-March. Turnover went ahead by 24 per cent, to £89.58 million.

The company said the second half had started well, with strong demand, and continuing growth in turnover and profits could be expected for the rest of the year. Capital investment, expected to reach £5 million in the current year, had continued and would reap benefits in 1988-89, Mr William Musgrove, the vice chairman, said. The interim dividend was raised from 2p to 2.5p.

Purchase by joint venture

London & Metropolitan, the property company formed as a joint venture between London & Edinburgh Trust and Balfour Beatty, the BICC construction subsidiary, has bought 41 Town Centre, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, for £950,000. The site will be redeveloped to provide three retail units with 4,750 sq ft of lettable space.

Bassett up to £4.03m

Bassett Foods, the Sheffield confectionery manufacturer, lifted pretax profits from £3.61 million to £4.03 million in the year to April 1, helped by the relaunch of Liquorice Allsorts. Bassett's turnover grew from £77.4 million to £81.6 million. A final dividend of 5.74p makes 7.81p in all (7.24p).

TDG in US road deal

Transport Development Group, the road transport and distribution company, has paid \$6 million (£3.3 million) for five subsidiaries of Willett, the privately owned company from Chicago. The subsidiaries consist of a fleet of 207 trucks and tractors and 330 trailers.

The companies form a trucking and distribution network in the metropolitan area of Chicago, and are also involved in some interstate business. Mr Ronald Hettrick, who is in charge of the network, continues as chief executive under the new ownership.

The Pru buys Sturgis & Son

The Prudential Corporation, through its Prudential Property Services subsidiary, has agreed to buy Sturgis & Son, the estate agent, for an undisclosed sum. It has offices in the West End and in west and south-west districts of London. In the year to April, it completed about 1,500 house sales worth an estimated £200 million.

Williams in £1m buy

Williams Holdings has paid £1 million for L.F. Knight, a private maker of cedar summerhouses, to complement its Amdega subsidiary, which manufactures timber conservatories. The deal is funded by the issue of 148,000 new Williams shares, £400,000 convertible loan stock and £175,000 cash.

Growth soars but challenges remain

David Smith reports on a meeting of industry leaders and politicians who discussed the durability of the economic recovery in Britain

Britain's economy has recovered strongly in the past few years, and the main doubts now centre on the durability of that recovery, according to participants at a Sunday Times breakfast forum.

The forum, chaired by Mr Andrew Neil, the Sunday Times editor, was held at the Savoy Hotel in London yesterday. It attempted to answer the question: "Britain's economic recovery: Is it real?"

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Trade and Industry, who in passing criticized those who had lobbied for a Monopolies Commission referral for the Swiss bids for Rowntree, said there was little doubt that the British economy had recovered.

"We are in the middle of a rather spectacular economic revival," he said, citing the big improvement in productivity, record levels of manufacturing investment, falling unemployment and low inflation.

The strength of the economy was underlined by its ability to survive successive shocks, including the Falk-

lands War, the miners' strike, the fall in world oil prices and the stock market crash.

The country now had better managers, better industrial relations and there was widespread acceptance that what the Government was doing, for example in the area of privatization, was right.

Lord Peston, the Labour peer and economics professor at Queen Mary College, London, said growth was back on the 1960s track and inflation was down, although still above its level in the 1960s.

But, he said, unemployment was the central issue which still had to be solved, and the balance of payments situation was one which had to be taken very seriously.

There were other doubts about the durability of the recovery, Lord Peston said. "The worry about British industry is that it is still so extraordinarily backward in the research and development area."

Sir Ian MacGregor, a director of Lazard Brothers and the former chairman of British



Putting the recovery into perspective: Tony Blair (left) and Kenneth Clarke

Coal and the British Steel Corporation, said the question the forum was tackling could be answered with a single word — yes. "We have seen a dramatic change in the perception of the majority of people in this country as to what this country is all about," he added.

People now had self-confidence in the country and a positive leadership role was

being developed, he said, and the task was to bring a wider understanding to people that their future success depended entirely on their skills.

Mr Tony Blair, the Opposition spokesman on Trade and Industry, said it was important to put things into perspective. "The truth is that we have done better than five years ago," he said, "but there are major question marks about the sustainability of the recovery."

He said the economic recovery was unbalanced for two principal reasons, first the "enormous disparity" between the regions, and secondly the encouragement of consumption at the expense of investment. "We are out of balance in terms of consumption and investment," he said.

Mr Blair criticized the

Chancellor for stoking up an election boom last year and for adding to consumption through tax cuts in his March Budget. It was too early to conclude that the recovery was sustainable, he said.

"The great challenges British industry faces are still ahead of us," he said.

Mr Denys Henderson, the chairman of ICI, agreed that it was too early to say all the problems had been solved, but there had been a significant change in Britain, he said.

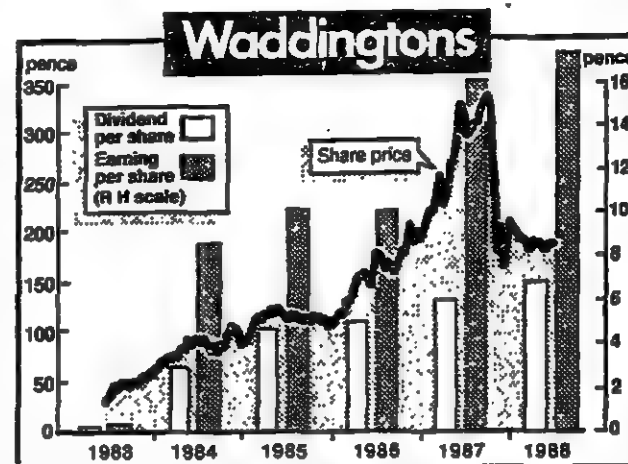
He recalled the difficulties he encountered in selling British goods in America in the 1960s, but things had changed markedly. "I believe that national pride has been restored."

"There is a spirit of enterprise in this country that wasn't there before. There is an economic reality that the world does not owe us a living. We have got on our backs but we have to pedal like mad to keep up with the rest of the world," he said.

Later, Lord Prior, the chairman of GEC and former Secretary of State for Employment, said Britain was "on its way." In what appeared to be a modification of his earlier views, Lord Prior said the sharp rise in unemployment in the first few years of the present Government was inevitable and was now seen to have been necessary.

TEMPUS

Waddington plays the takeover game



October crash. The company does not appear to be doing anything wrong. But the latest interim figures, broadly in line with recent forecasts, are not likely to change the market's perception in the short run.

It is hard to draw instructive conclusions from the 81 per cent increase in pretax profit to £14.1 million in the six months to end-March, because of the big McCorkle acquisition, in for four months last time. Moreover, half the profit rise came from interest savings, which stem from last August's £47 million rights issue of convertible preference shares and from disposals.

There can be little argument, however, about the 22 per cent rise in earnings per share to 6.08p. Dollar problems have slightly trimmed

earlier forecasts for the full year, but a slight seasonal pattern still leaves the group on course for the £30.5 million now predicted by Chase Manhattan for the full year. This compares with £25 million for the previous 18-month period.

On that basis, Norton Opax shares, marginally up at 144p yesterday, would sell at less than 11 times prospective earnings. The interim dividend is only 1.5p net. If that rises only to 4.5p for the year, compared with an apportioned annual 4p last time, the gross yield would be a modest 4.2 per cent.

As Waddington shows, this is not particularly exciting in terms of the sector. But Norton Opax clearly has above-average qualities. Pretax margins are nearly 11 per cent on sales of £130 million over

the six months, and should improve for the year as a whole. The group also has strong market positions in specialist areas such as cheque, lottery ticket and paperback book printing.

There is also some way to go in implementing the long-term specialist strategy. Despite one swift closure there are evidently still problems in the group's magazine publishing division. Management has been beefed up, but the decision will eventually have to be made either to invest more in this area or get out.

Expansion abroad, by contrast, is gathering pace in security printing, with a small US acquisition and expansion through minority interests in Australia and New Zealand.

The current rating is ill-suited for further large-scale acquisitions at the moment, which will reassure the City without creating much excitement in the shares. They still present sound value if profits rise to £35 million next year.

Yale and Valor

The battle for Rowntree has focused the stock market's attention on the value of brand names. Mr Michael Montague spotted the potential of undervalued brands last June when Valor, his modest-sized company which 10 years ago was turning out paraffin stoves, launched its £258 million bid for Yale, the US locks

and security company, and NuTone, its sister household appliance business.

The renamed Yale and Valor has now emerged as a significant industrial holding company with a big portfolio of branded products. Yesterday, it announced pretax profits of £34.5 million for the year ended March 31, up from £10.5 million the year before. A nine-month contribution from the new businesses amounted to £22 million.

There is still plenty of bedding down to be done, but all the signs are that the new companies are benefiting from being unshackled from their previous owners.

Against a background of fairly sluggish housing starts in the US, the sales growth of Yale and NuTone, which feeds a network of household gadgets into new homes, rose by between 12 and 15 per cent.

The group benefited from a lower tax charge while earnings per share of 24.40p against 24.94p suffered much less dilution than anticipated.

A target of between 10 and 15 per cent growth in eps looks realistic for the current year, with pretax profits of about £48 million. The shares suffered in the October crash because of the 60 per cent profits exposure in the US. They have been edging back and, at 278p, are definitely one for fans of undervalued brands.

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*Free membership available for a limited period only.

Loss rises to £1.06m at Lofs

London and Overseas Freighters (Lofs), the shipping group, made a pretax loss of \$1.9 million (£1.06 million) in the year to end-March, against a previous \$808,000 loss.

Lofs said a substantial improvement in earnings will be needed to support the company's present structure. There is no dividend.

£6m Saga sale

Saga Group, which specializes in holidays for older people, has sold its former headquarters at Embrook House, Sandgate, Kent, with 18.2 acres of land to Wimpey Homes for £6.05 million cash.

Chemists buy

Lloyds Chemists has completed the purchase of Beauty Care Drug Stores for £3.35 million, via a placing of 2.67 million new shares at 124p. The 33 shops lift its total to 332, making it Britain's second largest drug store chain.

Clayform plea

Clayform Properties has urged Stead & Simpson's shareholders to accept its £89.5 million bid. It says its bid values the group at 21 times earnings.

NZI losses

NZI Corporation, the Australian banking group, has announced pretax operating earnings of NZ\$187 million (£73.91 million) but "abnormal losses" of NZ\$228.8 million. It is paying an annual dividend of 10.5 cents.

Strauss stake

Strauss Turnbull, the broker, says it is "interested in" 2.16 million shares in Greenwich Resources, the gold miner, equal to a 7.79 per cent stake. This makes it the second largest interested party after the Prudential, with 8 per cent.

EEC steel production quotas to lapse from end of month

From Jonathan Brande Strasbourg

The European Commission intends to let all remaining steel production quotas lapse from the end of this month, and will not permit the steel industry to operate voluntary quotas, Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EEC Industry Commissioner, announced yesterday.

His statement was accompanied by a message of firm support for the privatization of British Steel as part of forcing the industry to stand on its own two feet.

Confirming that the commission had received no firm restructuring plans from the industry concerning the cru-

cial hot rolled coil and strip sector, which produces the steel used in car bodies and household appliances, by the June 10 deadline, Herr Narjes said there was now no reason to maintain quotas.

The industry had also failed to come forward with sufficient capacity cuts in other sectors to justify the extension of steel quotas, he said, and added that steel producers were now making money and had full order books. Commission figures show that the hot rolled coil sector is now working at 77 per cent of capacity, its best since 1979.

It is for the EEC's Council of Industry Ministers to confirm the commission's decision when they meet in Luxembourg on June 24, but experts believe it unlikely they will try and extend quotas.

The commitment to ending the production quota system unless the industry came up with capacity cuts by June 10 was made by ministers at the end of last year. The commission's proposal can now only be overturned by a unanimous decision, which Britain and others would oppose.

However, Herr Narjes made it clear that the commission has no intention, at this stage, of reforming the EEC's protection against imports from outside. That would depend on developments in the United States and Japan.

Prestwick's £2.85m placing

By Martin Waller

Prestwick Holdings, the resurgent maker of printed circuit boards, is to raise £2.85 million net through the placing of 3 million convertible preference shares, subject to a drawback and open offer to existing shareholders.

The news comes just two months after the group announced that it had returned to the black in the six months to end-January, to the tune of £309,000, after two years of losses.

The money from the issue would be used to improve further the group's financial foundation, said Prestwick's finance director, Mr Alastair McKie. This would effect a cut in gearing from 80 per cent to 40 per cent, so helping the group to expand as opportunities arose.

Prestwick is forecasting pretax profits of not less than £1.3 million for the 12 months to July 31, disregarding any interest accruing from the issue.

Any tax payable on that profit should be sheltered by previous tax losses.

Shareholders will be offered a maximum of three preference shares for every 20 ordinary held.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		SCOT ION LINK	
ASB Barnett	83	Southwest	181
ASW	154 +2	TGI (130p)	140 +1
Aron Oil	222 +1	Thorntons (125p)	130
Angloplex Mines	280	Wardell Rob	58
Arthur Shaw	114	Waterman Part (140p)	137
Barbican	11	Young Gp (145p)	180 -1
Carbo	148		
Carney Pet	64 +1		
Dana Exploration	35 -1		
Domestic Gen	176		
Dudley Jenkins (85p)	101		
Everest Foods (185p)	279 +		
Gardall Tech	101		
Guinness Mahon	121		
HPC Group	109		
Herring San (150p)	152		
Isopad Int	121		
Morris Ashby (50p)	93		
Parment	26		
Provision LJA	180 -1		
Reckitts Bm (195p)	247 +5		
Sanderson Elm	133		
Scott Pickford	25 -2		

RIGHTS ISSUES	
Com Tech N/P	27
East Int N/P	5-2
Grant Cent N/P	8-1
Kent Energy N/P	54
Kwik-Fit N/P	6 1/2 +2
Monarch Res N/P	18 -22
Teknometrix N/P	30 +1
Westpac Bk N/P	88 +4

Profits at Thermal leap 34%

By Alison Eadie

Thermal Scientific, the international technology group, made pretax profits 34 per cent higher at £7.4 million in the year to the end of March.

The results were boosted by a property profit of £560,000 and contributions from acquisitions of £1.43 million. Earnings per share were just 5.4 pence higher at 15.2p, but the total dividend rises by 23 per cent to 4p.

US companies made pretax profits of £3.43 million, a 68 per cent rise on the previous year. Currency hedging cut the weak dollar's effects from a potential £440,000 loss to one of £240,000.

Mr Hugh Sykes, the chairman, said he expected the core businesses to generate profits growth of 15 to 20 per cent this year, although the group had patches of difficulty.

Sharetree, the stress screening systems manufacturer which tests components for printed circuit boards, made a £400,000 loss last year and the best that can be hoped this year is a break-even.

Vacuum Equipment, the largest product group, almost doubled its profits and has good orders this year.

Thermal is still looking for acquisitions.

BASE LENDING RATES	
ABN	8.50%
Adam & Company	8.50%
BCCI	8.50%
Consolidated Crds	8.50%
Co-operative Bank	8.50%
C. Hoare & Co	8.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	8.50%
Lloyds Bank	8.50%
Net Westminster	8.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	8.50%
TSB	8.50%
Citybank NA	8.50%

Storm ahead for Wearside despite changing course for shipbuilding

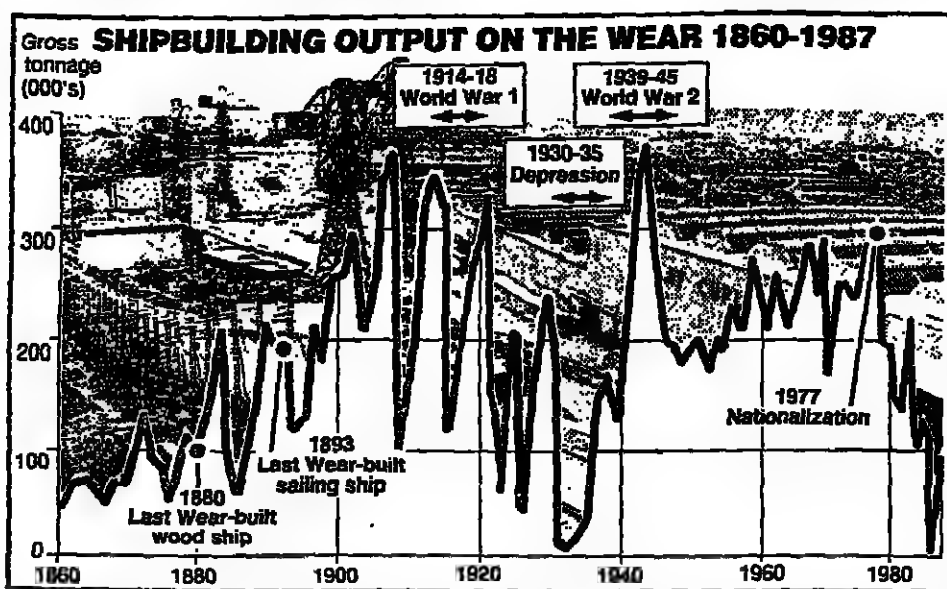
By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

The potential break-up of British Shipbuilders and the future of the troubled North East Shipbuilders (NESL) at Sunderland on Wearside, are being decided as world shipbuilding appears to be entering a new phase.

There are signs that demand is increasing, but even more importantly, that the era of cut-throat pricing could be drawing to a close.

The big seven Japanese shipbuilders and the Korean Shipbuilders Association recently held their ninth summit, and agreed to make special efforts to maintain a correct balance between supply and demand for new vessel building "to help rectify ship price standards to assist re-establishment of market order."

Now the EEC and Japan are setting up a working party to look at a closer accord on shipbuilding problems. The roles of Japan and South Korea are crucial because together they account for about 70 per cent of world shipbuilding, as measured by gross tonnage completed. A more realistic assessment can be made on consolidated gross tonnage (CGT) comparisons, but the two countries' combined figure was still well over 50 per cent last year. Of a world shipbuilding total by CGT of 9.1 million tonnes, Japan, the world leader, accounted for nearly 3.8 million tonnes and South Korea about 1.2 million.



CGT reflects the actual amount of building and fitting; a big supertanker needs much less work for its size and weight than a smaller ship.

The EEC total was 1.7 million tonnes CGT - with Britain contributing 162,000 tonnes - while all of Europe accounted for 2.1 million tonnes. West Germany with 404,000, CGT, Spain (328,000), Italy (212,000), France (206,000) and Denmark (193,000) were all ahead of Britain.

Although worldwide there is overcapacity in shipbuilding, there are pressures on both Japan and Korea to look to better returns. Two years ago Japanese shipbuilders were 30

per cent cheaper than the Europeans, but that advantage has been wiped out, mainly due to the stronger yen.

At one time the Japanese would seize any order on offer to keep yards ticking over, but the bigger yards at least seem to be taking on orders only if they promise profitability.

The Koreans also have to contend with a stronger currency and rising labour costs, increasing the need for better returns. One broker was reported last week to have placed a ship order for £27 million in Korea, which would have cost about £21 million in 1987 and £16 million in 1986.

Dr Martin Stopford, senior shipping economist at Chase

Manhattan in London, said: "Shipbuilding prices were up about 20 per cent last year and this year up to May there has been a further 10 per cent rise."

"I see them going up further although there can always be counter pressures. For instance, the smaller Japanese yards, apart from the big seven, have a much more swashbuckling approach and might still build at lower prices. Shipbuilding demand appears to be strengthening but a certain level of higher activity is needed really to consolidate the market."

The world order book has improved - 16.6 million tonnes CGT at the end of last year against 15.6 million tonnes a

year earlier - with all of Europe sharing in the rise.

An argument often voiced in the industry is that the world fleet is ageing and that there will be more scrapping programmes, leading to a promise of fresh orders. But the "jam tomorrow" argument is one the Government has heard before.

Shipbuilding records dating back to 1860 on the Wear show how it plunged the depths in the Thirties and the middle of this decade.

Now NESL has one order for 24 ferries which are in legal dispute. To try to secure a £100 million Cuban order offering two years' work BS wants about £28 million from the Government under EEC intervention rules.

There seems a slim chance of that aid for BS but if NESL were taken over, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Industry Minister, is likely to offer the cash to the new owner because the Government would then face no more financial commitment.

There has been some Japanese interest in NESL, Sumitomo Heavy Industries for one has been considering a mutual assistance agreement on production control methods. But a takeover from Japan seems unlikely.

Some industry observers feel the best hope for NESL is for an entrepreneur to move in, who might be more prepared to gamble than the Government on the possible upturn in world shipbuilding demand and higher prices.

COMMENT

Stock Exchange must keep trading regardless

The old Windmill Theatre thrived for many post-war years on its boast that "We never closed." As an honest statement of intent to carry on delivering through thick and thin, it could hardly be bettered. The bad news is that the Stock Exchange Authorities are actively looking at systems to halt trading in extreme market conditions such as the crash of last October. The good news is that so far, they are unlikely to go ahead with the idea.

The arguments in favour of a halt when market movements reach a pre-determined limit, or circuit breakers, to use the US jargon, are numerous. Some variant of the theme looks certain to be introduced in Wall Street and Chicago. It is already up and running in Japan.

Much of the official evidence placed before the investigations into Black Monday in New York and Chicago dwelled at length on the idea that an official halt to trading would help to prevent mass panic and provide bewildered investors and overloaded back offices with a cooling-off period. The regulators have a better chance to monitor the exposure of market participants and ensure that fatal problems do not arise. Finally, systematic trading stoppages can prevent the dealing desks, telephones and other communications from falling through overload.

The International Stock Exchange's quality of markets committee has been looking long and hard at this superficially powerful case and in the process discovered some powerful countervailing opinions. It says the existence of circuit breakers is in itself a potential source of panic selling as investors clamour to deal before the shutters close. Unless the shutdown operates at the market authorities' discretion and not at a pre-set level, the circuit breaker could make matters worse, it concluded.

In the same vein the committee points out in its latest quarterly bulletin that payments problems might be accentuated by a market closedown if investors were locked into positions which they might otherwise have closed.

Of all the arguments advanced in favour of circuit breakers, the committee

has most time for the idea that a circuit breaker arrangement could prevent a system breakdown. It was this area, especially the widespread complaint that market-makers were not answering their telephones, that led to most passion in London last October.

The Brady Commission in the US found that a temporary halt to trading in the face of an excess of orders created a secondary difficulty - that of ensuring that there was not a second overload when trading resumed. An immensely complex system of agreed price levels on the resumption of trading would be needed. There would be an inherent risk of rough justice and price manipulation. Whatever Wall Street and Tokyo do, London's best bet is to follow the practice of The Windmill, and stay open whatever the weather.

US pays the price

After the euphoria over the latest trends in America's trade deficit, the quarterly figures for the current account came as an unpleasant, if largely unnoticed, shock yesterday. Including invisibles, the current account deficit was \$39.75 billion (\$22.3 billion) in the first three months of 1988, an average monthly deficit of more than \$13 billion, compared with the \$10 billion merchandise trade deficit just announced for April.

That is actually higher than the current deficit for the last quarter of 1987, though principally because that has now been revised down from \$39 billion to \$33.5 billion. Even so, it presents a decidedly different trend from the fall in the merchandise trade deficit from \$45 billion to \$37 billion between the two quarters.

The United States is paying the price for all its borrowing, plunging the invisibles account into deficit. Officially, the deterioration in dollar terms is put down to changes in returns on direct investment due to the fall in the US currency, but things are likely to get worse. Once that sinks in, the dollar rally could prove short-lived unless the improvement in merchandise trade keeps accelerating.

A high-priced strategy

Pilkington is going to great lengths to build a stream of earnings to counterbalance its core flat and safety glass business. It does not want to be accused of being a one-product company, operating in a traditionally cyclical market.

But it is paying a high price to earn a high-technology label. Even at this early stage, last year's US acquisition, Vision Care, aimed to give critical mass to the ophthalmics division, is showing little signs of justifying the price Pilkington paid.

Even this year, when the initial costs of the disruption and reorganization should be reduced, ophthalmics' profits, including at least £15 million from the Sola companies already owned, are unlikely to rise much above £30 million. Thus, the £50 million medium-term target set at the time of the acquisition will not be reached until 1989-90.

But even this is hardly an exciting return to earn on a business which cost £368 million, even adjusting for interest on the £102 million cash element. Meanwhile, earnings per share in 1988-89 will be diluted by 7 per cent. Pilkington has set a target to earn 30

per cent of its profits from ophthalmics and electro-optical activities by the mid-1990s. Last year, it was well under half this level. It clearly has a long way to go. But as the businesses get bigger, investors rightly become less patient. Pilkington's strategy has still not conclusively won the experts over. Anyway, now Pilkington has a grip on its traditional business, it is hard to get away from the feeling that this is where the management's real skills lie.

Moreover, if the European market is really growing as regularly and steadily as Pilkington suggests, there may be no rush to spend hard-earned money on high-tech businesses with uncertain prospects. While if the European market does not have this longer-term potential and the uplift is only short-lived, Pilkington would appear to be rash in spending approaching £70 million on a new plant in Britain. Memories of the overcapacity problems of the early 1980s still linger.

Earnings growth at Pilkington will be modest again this year - about 7 per cent - providing little comfort for those who backed the company last year at the time of the BTR bid.

Mansfield Brewery in 18.7% fall

By Alison Eadie

Mansfield Brewery, the Nottinghamshire brewer, suffered from a decline in beer volumes which depressed pretax profits in the year to April 1 to £5.9 million, a fall of 18.7 per cent.

The decline, which started in last year's poor summer, worsened in the second half.

Mr Ron Kirk, the managing director, said he could not pinpoint exactly why the decline occurred, but said trade was still concentrated in the Mansfield area, which had not enjoyed the same economic recovery as other parts of the Midlands.

The brewery had also tried to sustain volumes on two main brands. To boost its product range, it had introduced two new cask beers and secured agreements to sell the internationally famous Foster's lager and Red Stripe lager. There are now some encouraging signs of a recovery in sales, Mr Kirk said.

Mansfield was now concentrating on getting its product portfolio right and bringing costs down in line with revenues. Television advertising, which cost £800,000 last year, had been cut.

The sale of the soft drinks business last December yielded an extraordinary credit of £5.8 million. It also chipped in £900,000 to operating profits.

The company's borrowings have fallen to £28 million from £39 million. The total dividend was unchanged at 9p.

Davison becomes chairman at CL-Alexanders Laing

By Alison Eadie

Mr Ian Hay Davison, former senior partner at Arthur Andersen, the accountant, and chief executive of Lloyd's insurance market between 1983 and 1986, has been appointed chairman of CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank Holdings, the securities house owned by Crédit Lyonnais.

Mr Davison will take up his position on September 1, succeeding Mr John Barkshire, who agreed at the time of the takeover to stay on as chairman until a permanent replacement could be found. Crédit Lyonnais, France's second largest bank, bought the securities house last year from British & Commonwealth, which acquired it with Mercantile House Holdings.

Mr Davison, who has just returned from chairing a seven-month review into the shortcomings of the Hong Kong securities market, said



Davison 1992 opportunities the experience had given him an intensive training in the securities industry. The 433-page report of the review committee, published two weeks ago, called for a complete overhaul of Hong Kong's financial markets.

The opportunity provided by the removal of EEC barriers in 1992 was a large part of

the appeal of the Cruickshank job. Mr Davison said. The distribution capabilities of Crédit Lyonnais gave it a uniquely strong position, he added.

Mr Davison expects his role to include liaison with the parent company, as well as working with Mr Mark Powell, the chief executive, to develop a common philosophy for the group.

At the start of this year Cruickshank said it was cutting its staff by nearly 12 per cent worldwide, because of lower volumes and competition generated by the stock market crash. The head count has come down further through natural wastage, Mr Powell said. And while morale in the securities industry was a problem because of the crash, Mr Powell said he did not believe it was a specific problem at Cruickshank.

Abbey joins clearing system

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Abbey National, Britain's second largest building society, has joined the cleared circle of the clearing banks by gaining membership of the cheque and credit clearing system.

There are now 10 banks and one building society clearing some 3 billion cheque payments a year in this country.

Abbey expects to clear about 100 million cheques next year, and to overtake banks such as the Co-op

operative in the volume of paper it processes within two to three years.

Until now, Abbey has had to rely on other banks to clear its own cheques and those of other institutions paid in at its branches.

Mr David Evans, assistant general manager in charge of clearing operations, said: "We can now be masters of our own destiny in offering more efficient money transmission services to customers. Before, we had to rely on middle men who were also competitors."

Despite the high cost of cheque clearing, Abbey calculates that it is actually saving money by not having to pay others to do it.

Other societies, such as the Halifax, have decided to stay out of clearing because of the expense of setting up an operation.

Although Abbey is now operating much like an ordinary clearing bank it will still be regulated by the Building Societies Commission rather than the Bank of England.

Dutch unions support scheme for 36-hour working week

From Peter Spijks, Amsterdam

The Dutch, Europe's trail-blazers in cutting working hours, aim to solve their deepening unemployment crisis by introducing a 36-hour working week across the board next year.

Announcing the scheme, agreed by unions and management, Mr Henk Krul, the chief negotiator for the FNV, the Dutch equivalent of the TUC, said that cuts from 40 to 36-hour weeks in both public and private sectors in The Netherlands over the past three years had created 25,000 new jobs and saved 50,000 others.

But plans to introduce a five-shift system, averaging 33.6 hours a week, for chemical workers in Rotterdam have met opposition from big companies such as Shell, which refuses to accept further cuts to its present 38-hour week.

Instead of filling vacancies created by the shorter hours, Shell has persuaded existing personnel to "work harder and faster to compensate for lost hours," Mr Krul said. Along with the main Dutch employers' organizations, Shell is intent on cutting wages in proportion to cuts in hours.

The unions reject such wage cuts, on the grounds that additional income is generated by the increased productivity which results from shorter weeks and fresher staff. The subsequent drop in the number of unemployed, and hence the amount of unemployment



Filling the hours: Rud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister

benefit paid out. Mr Krul said, could also be used to maintain the level of employees' real incomes.

Despite the disagreements, joint negotiations between unions and management have resulted in several leading Dutch companies introducing shorter weeks.

Daf trucks, in Eindhoven, has introduced an experimental 36-hour week for its

factory staff, a third of whom favour what they now have - an eight-hour day with one day off every fortnight.

The DAF management wants to boost productivity by the flexible restructuring of working time.

Longer days and shorter weeks are preferred by most employees, but the unions oppose working more than a nine-hour day on the grounds

that it may over-tax employees.

The limit - a nine-hour, four-day week - was introduced successfully recently by Flexovit, a Dutch abrasives factory, which created new jobs to enable machines to run for 45 rather than 40 hours a week.

Akzo, the Arnhem chemicals concern, expects to create some 400 new jobs and save another 500 in the coming two years by introducing the five-shift system, averaging 33.5 hours a week, for more than 4,000 of its total workforce of 22,000.

Most employees are continuing to work a 38-hour week by maintaining an eight-hour day with 13 free days a year.

Philips, the Eindhoven electronics group, which currently works 38-hour weeks by allowing 26 half-days off a year, has opted for a programme of staff cutbacks rather than taking on new personnel.

Meanwhile, four public sector unions in The Netherlands yesterday claimed to be paying twice as much for shorter hours as private sector employees, because new jobs were being funded by cuts in civil service pay.

This practice, they said, explains the claim by Mr Rud Lubbers, the prime minister, that, through shortened hours, the civil service has created three times as many jobs as the private sector over the past two years.

Wagon in agreed £40m bid for Banro

By Cliff Feltham

Wagon Industrial Holdings, the engineering conglomerate, is doubling its size by making an agreed £40 million takeover bid for Banro Industries, which makes car components including sunroofs and radiator pressings for Jaguar.

Wagon's all-paper offer values Banro shares at 252p against an overnight price in the stock market of 205p. Late yesterday Lazard, the merchant banker, which is acting for Wagon, bought 14.9 per cent of Banro in the market. With acceptances, Wagon now speaks for 20 per cent.

Mr John Hudson, the chief executive of Wagon, says Banro will provide the cornerstone of a new automotive products division for the group.

Banro, which is based in the West Midlands and made £3.4 million pretax profit last year on sales of £50 million, has branched out from being a supplier of original equipment to the motor industry. It makes a range of metal parts for the leisure, security, wholesaling and distribution industries. Earlier this year Banro launched a £5.6 million rights issue to expand its manufacturing facilities.

Wagon, which yesterday announced a 21 per cent jump in pretax profits to £9.2 million on a turnover of £125 million, employs similar technology to Banro and sees scope for rationalization.

About 40 per cent of Banro sales are into industrial markets outside Britain, which should provide Wagon with a marketing launchpad for some of its existing products.

Wagon says that trading results for the first two months of the current year, and its orders, are both higher than the same time last year.

Wagon is offering a mix of nine ordinary shares and 29 convertible shares in exchange for every 23 shares in Banro. The offer represents an exit price/earnings ratio of 15.2.

Eurocopy valued at £37m

By Joe Joseph

Eurocopy, the specialist independent photocopier and facsimile machine supplier, is joining the stock market by way of a placing of 9.8 million shares. At the placing price of 95p a share, the company is valued at £37.1 million.

The 2.9 million new shares being placed will raise £2.4 million net, which Eurocopy will use to extend its product range and expand beyond London, the South-east and the north of England.

Eurocopy draws 55 per cent of its revenue - which totalled £8.8 million last year - from equipment sales. The balance comes from metered income, stationery supplies and maintenance contracts.

It is predicting pretax profits of at least £3.2 million in the year to end-September and earnings of 5.8p a share, giving a prospective price/earnings ratio of 16.3, on an anticipated tax charge of 32.5 per cent. The company is planning a final dividend of 0.6p a share.

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NEW YORK

Dow slips 7 points as profit-takers move in

New York (Reuter) — Blue chips gave ground to profit-takers in early trading yesterday. But losses remained moderate and the general market was steady. Brokers reported that some investors were taking profits in an overbought market.

The Dow Jones industrial average was 7 points lower at 2,117.47. Declining shares outnumbered rising ones by three to two.

The Dow average rose by 25.07 to 2,124.47 on Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was 7 points lower at 2,117.47. Declining shares outnumbered rising ones by three to two.

The Dow average rose by 25.07 to 2,124.47 on Tuesday.

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STOCK MARKET

Profit forecast fears hit NatWest

Shares of the National Westminster Bank, the biggest of Britain's big four high street banks, took a tumble in late trading yesterday amid whispers that a leading securities house is about to sharply reduce its profit forecast for the current year.

Clients of Warburg Securities will learn later today that its banking team have lopped £100 million from their original estimate of £1,460 million. Last year, the group reported reduced profits of £704 million. The news left NatWest 15p lower at 575p as almost 6 million shares were traded.

The Warburg team, which spoke to NatWest this week, says that there are a number of factors behind the

Among other things, it blames losses at County NatWest Woodmac, its recently reorganized investment arm. One analyst said: "County Natwest was at a break-even situation last year. That is unlikely to be the case this time around."

Currency fluctuations are also taking their toll on profits, while the margins of the international banking division have been coming under pressure. Profits from the domestic side of the business are also looking a little lacklustre, having reached a peak in 1987. Some of the problems facing NatWest may also be reflected at rival Barclays but both

Lloyds Bank and Midland Bank have been given a clean bill of health by Warburg which has no plans, at present, for similar downgradings. Barclays finished 2p easier at 413p with Lloyds 1p lighter at 308p and Midland 4p cheaper at 436p.

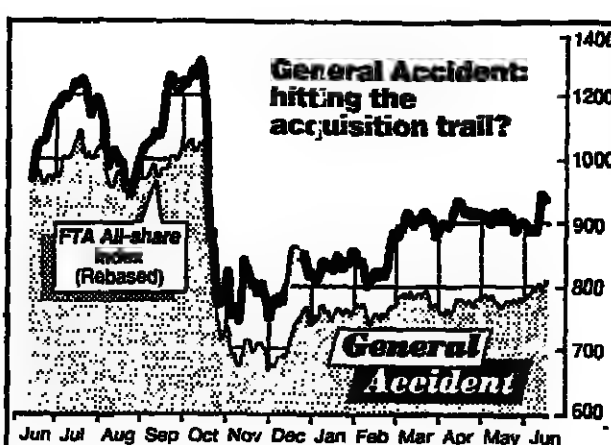
The rest of the equity market continued to draw strength from Tuesday's better-than-expected US trade figures and the strong performances overnight on Wall Street and Tokyo. Prices opened firmer but closed below their best levels of the day as dealers reported lack of follow-through ahead of today's domestic trade figures. They claim that investors

Pannure Gordon, the broker, likes the look of T1 Group, which is benefiting from 18 months of restructuring. Pannure says that the shares have outperformed the market by 19 per cent during the past 18 months and are capable of even better. The price firmed 7p to 335p.

have chosen to hold fire ahead of the British trade figures but are hopeful of receiving fresh support for the new account on Monday.

The FT-SE 100 lost an early, 18.3 lead to finish a net 3.1 up at 1,869.3. The narrower FT index of 30 shares rose by 2.9 points to 1,485.6.

Government securities re-



corded gains of £1¼, helped by

There was a big turnover in British Gas ahead of today's full-year figures — the first since the group was privatized last year. By the close of business, more than 16 million shares had been traded as the price firmed by another 2p to 179p. The shares have risen by 10p so far this week, supported by the institutions which are looking for a healthy increase in the final dividend.

City analysts are looking for pretax profits of between £800 million and £830 million and

TRADITION

First Dealings	Last Dealings
June 13	June 24
Call options were taken out on: 15/5/8	
Bryant, Bristol Channel, Singer & Freda	
Fisons, Elks & Goldstein, Helical Bar, Regal	
Eagle Trust, Regalan Props, Carbury, Ca	
Puts: S. Miller, Helical Bar	
Puts & Calls: Boots, Bryant Holdings.	

General Accident: 1400
in the: 1200

General Accident

Month	Claims
Jan	610
Feb	620
Mar	630
Apr	640
May	660
Jun	680

a total dividend of 7.75p – a rise of 19 per cent.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, touched 354p before reacting to close 4p easier at 348p on profit-taking.

The shares have been strong on talk that the Swiss Bank Corporation, which already has a presence in the City after

acquiring Savory Milln, the stockbroking concern, from the Royal Trust of Canada last

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UNIVERSITY
OF DUNDEE

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

How Dundee is coping with the inevitable problem for entrants to higher education

Up at the top in a graduate jobs market

PICTURES BY TOM WOOD

Dundee University this year celebrates the 21st anniversary of its royal charter. But it would be entirely wrong to infer that it has only just come of age — it marked its centenary five years ago. For though Dundee became a university in its own right only in 1967, it can better be categorized among the civic universities of the late 19th century, rather than the red-bricks of the 1950s and 1960s.

It was founded in 1882 as University College, Dundee, preparing students for external University of London degrees, until it became part of its neighbouring university on the other side of the Tay, St Andrew's.

This blend of old and new is very much part of the university's character, a long academic tradition combining with new courses and a flexible study system.

As one of the eight universities north of the border, Dundee maintains the broad-based Scottish educational tradition that enables students to take a range of subjects in their degree courses. In the faculties of arts and social sciences, and science and engineering, students can even delay their choice of qualification for at least a year, allowing them time to consider a variety of course and career options.

With about 3,500 students (mainly Scots, but with significant numbers from elsewhere in the UK as well as from overseas), it is easier for students to make friends outside their own departments

The 3,500 students are strong on realities of life, says Olga Wojtas

and faculties than it would be in one of the larger universities.

Dundee's compactness has helped to foster collaboration between departments and faculties. There are five faculties: science and engineering, medicine and dentistry, law, arts and social sciences, and environmental studies. This last operating jointly between the university and the city's Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, and offering courses in architecture and town and regional planning.

The vocational slant of many of Dundee's courses ensures that its graduates are well-placed when it comes to job-hunting. In student numbers, Dundee is 41st out of the UK's 52 universities, but in recent years, it has appeared among the top three or four for graduate-employment rates.

This is not purely a result of its vocational degrees. The principal, Michael Hamlin, points out that Dundee's arts and social-science graduates also have above-average success in finding jobs, perhaps partly because of the imaginative combination of subjects available.

Another area where Dundee's rating differs dramatically from its size is its success in attracting research funds. It is eleventh among the UK universities, generating research income equivalent to an annual £14,000 for every academic member of staff.

The university is allocated

£4 million annually for research through its University Grants Committee funding, and last year itself generated another £6 million. For the last two years, Dundee's research income has increased annually by more than 25 per cent.

Cuts in government funding have increasingly led universities to seek closer links with industry, but it is true to say that industry has not always seen this as useful or relevant.

Dundee, however, has had marked success in undertaking work with industry locally, nationally and internationally. Of the £6 million raised by its own efforts, £3 million has come from research councils and medical charities, with the bulk of the remaining £3 million from industry.

The benefits to the university are apparent not only in terms of increased funding, but in terms of academic breadth. It is generally accepted that academics' research enhances their teaching, and the mingling of the two is seen as a strong priority.

The generous funding the university has attracted from industry also goes beyond research grants. Ferranti, for example, has lent Dundee a robot-controlled laser system worth £200,000. NCR recently announced that it will fund a chair in mechatronics, the control of mechanical equipment by electronic, usually computer-driven means.



Measure of achievement: Michael Hamlin says arts and social sciences graduates have above-average success in finding jobs

In Stevenson, professor of pharmacology at Dundee, believes that one of the unique features of the university's research on drugs is its breadth. "It goes right from studies on single cells and receptors up to how drugs are evaluated in man and how post-marketing surveillance can be carried out."

This across-the-board approach runs counter to the trend in most universities, where the pharmacology and clinical pharmacology departments have split into separate units.

Professor Stevenson says: "We've always opposed that because we see considerable advantages out of remaining together in terms of collaborative research."

At the basic end of the research spectrum is a group looking at how anaesthetics work. Professor Stevenson adds: "In spite of the fact that we've been using anaesthetics since time immemorial, we still don't know how they act." One research group in the department is trying to solve that long-standing puzzle.

It is investigating what Professor Stevenson calls the electro-physiological mechanisms of anaesthetic agents. "They're doing some very exciting, innovative work in that

A careful check on the healing drugs

area... all with a view to helping develop new, highly specific anaesthetic agents," he says.

If the scientists can understand the mechanics of anaesthesia, they should be able to custom-build new and very effective anaesthetics.

Another more controversial area of neuropharmacology being explored by Dundee researchers is the mechanisms of nicotine dependence... in short, why people smoke.

Some evidence is emerging to suggest that nicotine acts as an anti-anxiety agent, says Professor Stevenson. It appears to dampen stress responses. So there may be a grain of scientific truth in the folk wisdom that smoking calms you.

Cigarettes, of course, are associated with lung cancer, so what would be the positive benefits from such research? "The positive side," says Professor

Stevenson, "would be to help devise something which could replace nicotine, which could produce the same effects without some of the nastier effects."

The system then allows the illnesses experienced by the group of patients using the drug to be compared with the illness experience of a comparable control group who are not using the drug. Any unusual differences between the two groups may suggest the need to probe further to establish whether the drugs are in any way causing or contributing to the illnesses.

The batches of prescriptions and the diagnostic records held in the health authority computer are matched by a unique system which ensures that patients' identities remain confidential.

The pharmacology department has capitalized on its specialist knowledge of drug safety by setting up Drug Development (Scotland), a company which does contract clinical research for the pharmaceutical industry.

It takes new drugs before they are launched and tries them out on volunteers.

The people who set the company up (Professor Stevenson and the late Professor James Crooks) gave it five years to become self-supporting and profit-making. "In fact it took two years," says Professor Stevenson.

Malcolm Brown

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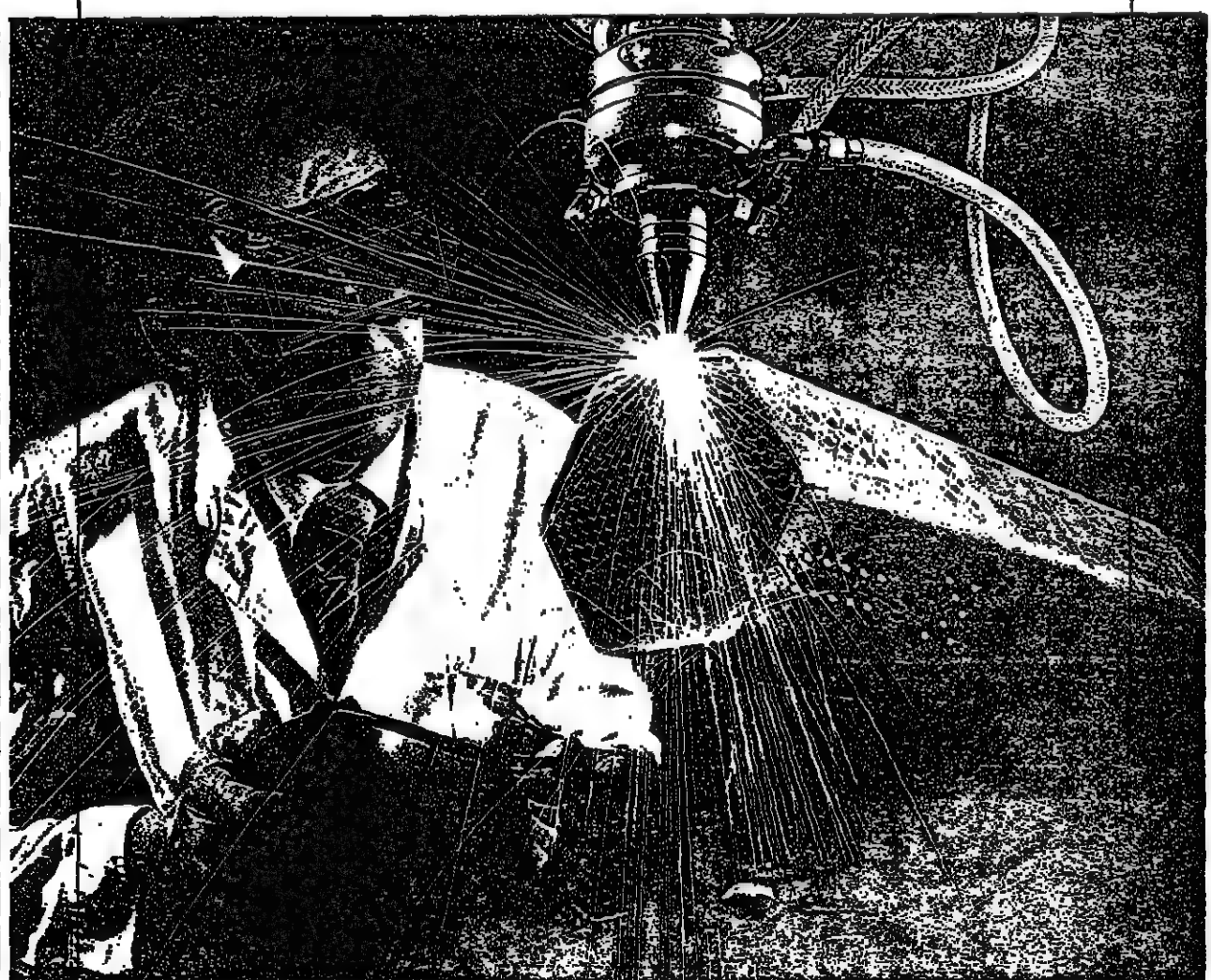


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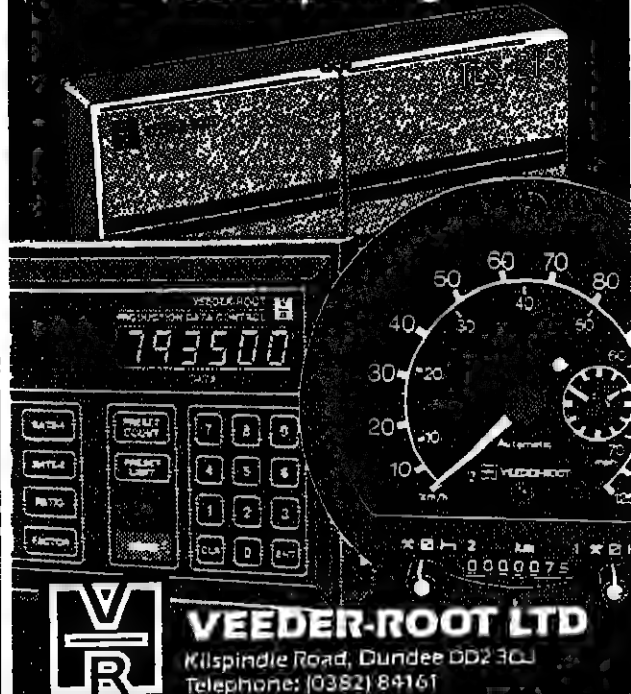
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TWO LECTURESHIPS IN MICROELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

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Further particulars from, and applications, with C.V. (6 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy in a format suitable for photocopying) and the names and addresses of three referees to, the Personnel Office, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE/2

FOCUS



Getting the legal message across: Professor Richard Bentham, second from left, and three overseas students studying law

Dundee's Centre for Petroleum and Mineral Law Studies is unique in Europe. It was founded 11 years ago by Professor Terence Daintith, then the university's professor of public law who, realizing that the North Sea oil expansion brought with it a need for legal as well as technological training, launched the UK's first course in oil and gas law in the early 1970s.

The centre is supported by grants from the Carnegie Trust and the Petroleum Law Education Trust, to which both the Government and industry contribute. Its courses have a strong emphasis on the practical, with many lectures given by visiting speakers from government, industry and the legal profession, ensuring that the courses are updated with the latest developments.

Two questions much in the mind of the oil industry are the abandonment of installations when they reach the end of their useful life and the growth of the futures market.

Dundee is keeping a close watch as decisions are made on whether installations should be left in place, partially removed, or taken away entirely. Bringing an installation ashore can cost many times more than it initially cost to build, at the very time when ageing oil and gas fields

are ceasing to generate the necessary cash flow.

On the futures market, the centre will introduce a course in downstream energy law this October. It is thought to be the first of its kind in the world, focusing on the sale and use of energy sources, how their uses are regulated, and how best they can be traded.

This brings the number of courses for honours undergraduates and postgraduates to five, the others being oil and gas law, mineral law, international and comparative petroleum law, and international law of marine resources.

The centre's first full-time director, Professor Richard Bentham, who took up his post in 1983, has had close links with the industry for more than a quarter of a century. He was formerly deputy legal adviser to BP. There may be a downturn in the industry at present, but he sees this as an opportunity for lawyers to train for the next "up" period.

Dundee attracts around 60 postgraduates each year, many from overseas, including North America, China and Colombia. There is strong support for its intensive annual summer course for lawyers in the industry, and for the national and international seminars and conferences it runs throughout the year.

Law has been taught at Dundee since 1890, and the faculty is unusual among the Scottish universities in offering a full range of English law qualifications, allowing students to graduate on exactly the same terms as a student at an English university.

Students intending to practice law north of the border take a one-year diploma in legal practice following their LLB degree, which focuses on the practical aspects of legal training rather than the more academic slant of the undergraduate course.

"Degree courses are in part prescribed to gain the necessary professional exemp-

tions, but we offer a wide variety of optional subjects," says Professor Alan Page, dean of the law faculty.

Since 1983, Dundee has run a course in investor protection, a topic of crucial importance with the advent of the Financial Services Act. Students can also combine law with arts and social sciences in a joint honours LLB.

Teaching is also enhanced by lectures from Dundee's eminent visiting professors, who include the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, and Peter Fraser, the Solicitor-General for Scotland.

The law faculty's library houses a European Documentation Centre, a collection of the official publications of the European Community. This is an invaluable resource for teaching and research, and is of particular importance not only to law but to the contemporary European studies programme in arts and social sciences.

But the centre is not intended purely as an academic resource. It is open to the public, and its documents range from the highly specialized to general information publications.

The centre will be of increasing importance to local government and business in the run-up to the removal of trade barriers in 1992.

Oliga Wojtas

a partnership in research & development



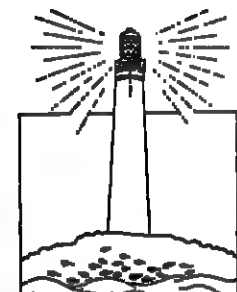
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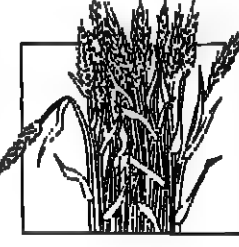
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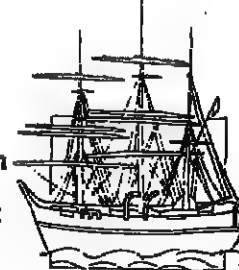
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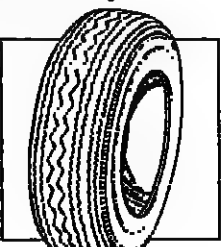


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Dundee
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DUNDEE/3

The cutback of government money to the universities presents them with a stark choice, says Dr Robert Smailes, the new director of Dundee University's industrial liaison unit.

"Do we shrink to match the amount of funds that the Government has made available," he asks, "or do we seek alternative sources of finance to allow us to continue at our existing size and possibly even increase?"

At present the university attracts between £2 million and £3 million a year of industry-related money. It is probably capable of trebling or even quadrupling that, said Dr Smailes, but the expansion must be carefully planned. The actual target has to take into

account the way in which the money is going to be used.

"It has to be compatible with the teaching requirements of the university and the expertise base that the university has. There's no point in generating £20 or £30 million because it's there to be generated if in doing so you change the whole nature of the establishment as well."

Dr Smailes, who came from the UK Atomic Energy Authority at Harwell, where he ran a contract research operation worth about £1.5 million a year, sees the industrial liaison office as an

"interface" between the university and the outside world.

He has several functions. On the one hand he acts as a fund-raiser, talking not just to industry but to government departments and bodies such as the EEC, indeed anyone who has money available and needs that are compatible with those of the university.

He is also the university's expert in helping academics to transfer their technology outside through university companies or by patents and licensing. The university already has several successful commercial ventures, including:

● **Drug Development (Scotland).** An independent clinical research organization, closely associated with the pharmacology department, which, among other things, helps companies evaluate new drugs so they can pass scrutiny by the Committee on Safety of Medicines;

● **Shield Diagnostics.** Develops diagnostic kits for health care;

● **ICAEM (Institute of Computer Aided Engineering and Management).** Started as a consultancy operation to help outside industry make maximum use of computer

aided manufacturing. It will be moving from the university campus to Dundee's new technology park and will employ its own staff.

Dr Smailes thinks the growth in demand for the university's expertise will probably come in those areas in which it has a reputation, such as health care, the biological sciences and materials science. He thinks that a fruitful area to explore is possible consortiums of companies and commercial interests prepared to fund core research jointly.

Said Dr Smailes: "I see myself

as trying to identify a mechanism to supplement from industrial coffers the existing generic and core research which the research councils have traditionally funded."

A large part of his job is to make sure the balance of interests between the university and research-sponsoring companies is correct. There is a need for vigilance where research contracts are on a one-to-one basis, with a single company entering into a relationship with university researchers, said Dr Smailes. Both sides need to be very clear about

what they want to get out of it, said Dr Smailes. The company will usually try to impose a high degree of confidentiality on the results that emerge from the work, so that in undertaking the project, researchers may be inhibiting their ability to publish. Publishing is vital to academic research.

Dr Smailes said: "It's a balance between the needs of the company to have the work carried out, the needs of the university for the finance, and also the motivation of the individual researchers carrying out the work. If you impose unrealistic restrictions on those, you won't get half the work carried out anyway."

Malcolm Brown

The science of a big shake-up

There has been a big shake-up in science and engineering at Dundee University, writes Malcolm Brown. One of the biggest changes was the merger last August of the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science to form a new Faculty of Science and Engineering.

The catalysts were reductions in funding and a suggestion from the University Grants Committee that the university should concentrate on its strengths. That merger, in turn, led to some regroupings, the most radical of which has resulted in the creation of a new department, the Department of Applied Physics and Electronic and Manufacturing Engineering.

The pressures which led to the establishment of this department came from various quarters. The university had already decided that the traditional mechanical engineering degree should be phased out and replaced by a new one in manufacturing systems engineering.

A second factor was rationalizing the research effort. Under the old system, with its three separate departments (mechanical engineering, physics, and electrical and electronic engineering) a lot of research resources were being duplicated. For example, there

was a group in the physics department doing work on amorphous semiconductors (research which is having a great impact on the technology used in miniature colour TV sets), while another group in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering was also working on semiconductors. Both departments also had separate research teams working on various aspects of remote sensing.

So the new department would rationalize teaching and reinforce research strengths. Those were the positive pressures behind the new department. But there was also a negative one.

The University Grants Committee's recent survey of university research rated both physics and electrical and electronic engineering below average.

"It's a subject of a lot of controversy," says Professor Peter LeComber, new head of the department. "If I'd been examining a PhD student where the student didn't tell me how he arrived at his results and didn't use the same criteria in different areas I'd have failed him."

The UGC is now pouring significant amounts of money into the new department. More than 50 institutions applied to the committee for support under its Manu-

facturing Systems Engineering Initiative and Dundee was one of the 17 successful ones. It will get £400,000 over an initial five-year period to enable it to expand its new four-year B Eng honours degree in the subject, plus £160,000 a year thereafter.

The UGC has also given the university more than £1 million to reorganize and upgrade its laboratories. At present the department is spread over three buildings. Professor LeComber wants to use the money to relocate units, for example bringing remote sensing and satellite-receiving stations closer together.

Industry is also putting money into the new department. A chair in micro-electronics and materials science has been endowed by CompuGraphics International, a Glenrothes-based company which makes the photo-masks used in the manufacture of integrated circuits, and the Dundee-based company NCR is establishing a chair in mechatronics, a "bridge" discipline which spans mechanical engineering and electronics.

For three months of the year the new professor will actually be a senior NCR staff member and for three of his nine months at the university will probably work on research of mutual interest to the university and company.

Life-saver discovered by chance

Dundee's biochemistry department was rated "outstanding" by the University Grants Committee in its recent survey of academic institutions; one of only four to get top marks, writes Malcolm Brown. It is, on a per capita basis, the best-funded department in Britain.

Unusually these days, almost all the money comes from government or charity funding, little from industry. The department is heavily biased towards basic, rather than applied research, though much work will have long-term relevance to medicine.

A principal beneficiary of the research money pouring in is Dr Chris Higgins, reader in biochemistry, who is doing pioneering work on multiple drug resistance in human tumours. He said: "If you treat someone who has



Pioneer: Dr Chris Higgins, centre, a biochemist researching drug resistance

cancer with an anti-tumour drug, he or she often develops resistance to that drug, and not only to that drug but all sorts of other drugs at the same time. Then you really can't treat them any further and they die."

This resistance to other drugs, which may not even have been administered before to the patient, is a prime clinical problem, said Dr Higgins. What is extraordinary about the work Dr Higgins is doing is that he

almost tripped over the explanation of this phenomenon when he was working on something else.

"We had been funded to look at bacterial membranes for about five or six years by the Medical Research Council with no direct medical implications whatsoever," said Dr Higgins. "All of a sudden it turns out that the bacterial proteins we were looking at are very similar to the proteins in

mammalian cell that is responsible for resistance to these various drugs."

While the biochemists get very little industrial funding, colleagues next door in the Department of Biological Sciences have just won a very large grant from Procter and Gamble, the American pharmaceutical company, for a project which could have application among about half the world's population if it comes off.

The project centres on the work of developmental biologists Dr Roy Oliver and Dr Colin Jahoda on hair growth.

The interest of the pharmaceutical industry, of course, is in the possibility of developing a cure for baldness. The two doctors have been investigating small cells called dermal papilla, located at the base of the root of the hair follicle. They have been able to show that these cells control the growth of hair and its physical characteristics, so that, for example, by manipulating the cells it is possible to make hair grow significantly longer.

Commercial interest is being shown because the team has been able to demonstrate not only that the cells can be grown in tissue culture but that these artificially grown cells retain their capacity to promote hair growth.

Now for the rush to sign up Dad's think-tank

The Government has been emphasizing to higher education institutions the need to improve access for mature students who do not have the traditional entrance qualifications, writes Olga Wojcik.

Government proposals are not invariably welcomed by universities, but in this case, they have been rushing to comply, not perhaps for the most altruistic reasons, but in order to fill the gap now emerging because of the dwindling number of school leavers, their traditional customers.

Dundee, however, can justifiably claim to be a pioneer of "return to study" courses before such pragmatic considerations emerged. It saw them as a means of outreach to the local community, giving a second chance to those who had missed out on education opportunities.

In 1980, the university's centre for continuing education launched its New Opportunities course to encourage unemployed people, and other adults without formal entrance qualifications, to prepare for entry to higher education.

Last month, the centre won a grant from the Laura Ashley Foundation to pay unemployed students' fees, which will allow it almost to double its intake. This is particularly welcome since the courses are heavily oversubscribed. At present, there is an annual maximum intake of 40, with generally more than half registered unemployed.

The course covers English literature, social and economic history, and social sciences. It also teaches the students, some of whom may have had no contact with formal education for a quarter of a century, skills such as taking

notes, writing essays and using the university library. The faculty of arts and social sciences recognizes successful completion of the course as an entrance qualification, and each year about 10 students come into the faculty.

Their degree results are significantly better than average, Dundee reports: of the dozen graduating last session, for example, 10 were awarded upper second class honours degrees.

Dr David Swinfield, dean of the arts and social sciences faculty, said of mature stu-

dents: "They are very highly motivated, and often very articulate. They can help the younger students to acquire confidence."

Dundee's arts and social sciences courses, which offer "combined honours", with three subjects, are unquestionably popular, with 12 applicants for each place.

Dundee's course in European studies is distinctive as its pan-European emphasis includes takings of students each year to Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg to see the EEC bureaucracy in action.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE



"Student view: All the benefits of campus life, as well as being based in the heart of a bustling city. Friendly." The Times Good University Guide, June 1988.

The University of Dundee is relatively small with about 4000 students but it offers a wide range of disciplines in Arts, in Social Sciences, and in Science, as well as in the professional fields of Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Accountancy, Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning. Flexible course structures are encouraged wherever possible even in degrees where certain core-elements have to be covered to meet the requirements of professional bodies.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

June 16, 1988

Ivor Cohen, chairman of Remploy, adapts his experience of working with the disabled to the 1980s dole problem

Last year I received a very significant culture shock. I was approached to become chairman of Remploy, a private company set up by the Government with the prime task of employing severely disabled people. As I had come from a background of large-scale manufacturing and electronics, the culture shock I expected was that I would be dealing with people with severe disabilities, able to undertake a limited number of simple tasks that one tends to think, as a layman, disabled people would be able to handle.

In fact, the culture shock I have received is to find how much Remploy is like an ordinary company. In addition, I found that the concept of disability I, as a lay person, had is completely false. For example 40 per cent of Remploy's disabled staff have a mental disability of one kind or another and only 10 per cent have physical disabilities of the sort that most people would recognize as disability.

When I went first into a Remploy factory — there are 94 of them — I was struck, as everyone who goes to one is, by how like a normal factory it was. Outwardly there are very few signs of the disabilities under which people work. It is indeed humbling for a "fit" person to see the efforts made by such people.

The other element of the culture shock is to find that the work being carried out is not simple

handicrafts but, for example, the large-scale manufacture of furniture and clothing and the provision of a range of sophisticated services.

So far from becoming chairman of a company where disability is the key theme, I find that I am responsible for an organization committed to enabling the disabled to play their full role in society by providing the normality of work.

Undoubtedly, there are severe problems and difficulties and the company cannot be self-supporting. There is a large government subsidy that covers the cost to the company of, among other things, the lower output per person that is achievable, the extra training involved and the extra cost of travel and, indeed, sickness.

Nevertheless, that subsidy has been brought down from around 50 per cent of the total cost of the company to 36 per cent in the past few years, and the company, in fact, has achieved the significant performance of growing at a rate three times faster than the average of British manufacturing industry during the past five years while succeeding also in employing more people.

The purpose of this article, however, is to use Remploy as an example of what can happen in the support of the disadvantaged in general rather than to discuss how the disabled may be given support. The point is that most of the

New businesses should be started to take on the long-term unemployed



people in Remploy are not just disabled — they are disadvantaged. They are disadvantaged both because of their disability and how that affects their capability for work and because most of them are employed in areas of high unemployment.

Obviously, we must hope the majority of the long-term unemployed can find jobs in existing industry or commerce, but in the regions of high unemployment we need to find other ways of expanding their opportunities for work.

To do this, I believe we should create new organizations in the worst hit regions specifically to provide work for the long-term unemployed just as Remploy was formed to set similarly for the disabled. Many of the people so employed would move through to other companies, but many would find value in staying. Such a scheme could operate alongside or

indeed perhaps as part of restart. These organizations would have a well defined commercial task in either industry or service. Some of them may well be ancillary to sunrise industries but most would be engaged in a wide range of activities within British industry. I would advocate that they be set up on a regional basis to serve local organizations and indeed probably sponsored and administered within the region.

There would be a need for some government support initially but I would expect that without the handicap that Remploy has — the majority of its workers is unable to produce a full day's output because of disability — these factories would soon be able to operate at a profit. Thus the degree of support that might be needed in the early years would soon pass.

One of the key elements in such

an organization would be the training given. Instead of being general, it could be very specific to the company concerned. In an organization such as Remploy, training plays a significant role, and the nature of our workforce means that training takes a long time. Nevertheless, in the past few years 26 of our 94 factories changed trade very significantly, for example, from woodworking to garment-making.

If this amount of training can produce such a significant change of trade skills among the disabled, it should be possible to set up, within the organizations I suggest, an effective structure to achieve similar results for the fit long-term unemployed.

Undoubtedly, the management of these organizations would have to be dedicated to training and if necessary retraining. The manufacturing base would have to be sound and very clearly marketing

would be a vital element — as it is, of course, in Remploy — because the products and services would, of course, have to meet the market's needs.

With such a proposal I believe it would be possible at least to make some dent in the long-term unemployed in the areas of maximum deprivation. I certainly believe it may be a better bet than trying to bring high-tech industry from afar to provide a limited number of jobs, which are normally available to the young and more adept because the companies concerned do not have the time for the type of training that Remploy has to undertake.

Thus, such an organization would provide a combination of marketing, manufacturing and training designed to provide the best possible opportunities for long-term unemployed and combine their skills perhaps with the skills of designers to create a new

type of business opportunity in their area. I would not rule out the possibility of Remploy helping to set up such organizations and indeed under some circumstances perhaps setting itself up to provide part of the facilities needed.

As I have implied above, such an organization need only be set up in areas that have had the greater economic difficulties. Just as relatively few disabled people in the South-East are employed under the various sheltered workshop and employment schemes, so there is no real case for setting up an organization of the sort I suggested there.

The real places to have such a structure are in areas of the North, in Scotland, in Wales and the South-West, and in the inner cities, where to be effective such an organization would undoubtedly need local roots probably organized on a regional basis, involving the regional structure of the Department of Trade and Industry, the support from the employment service, but steered by the local businessmen, so that the work done serves local industry and services.

I believe such an approach would be an imaginative way of trying to create something like the rehabilitation organization that in 1944 the Coalition Government felt it should set up to deal with the problems of the disabled, and which became Remploy and, who knows it, may become as effective as Remploy.

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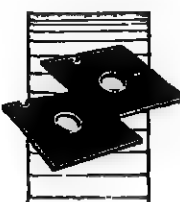
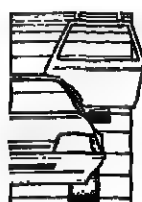
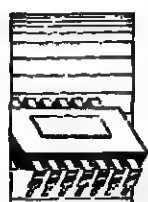
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HORIZONS

Big Bang ends the big sleep

Edward Fennell learnt that gentle persuasion did not work when he tried to find out about business training for bankers. Only the third degree would do

I don't usually take a thumb-screw and a rack when I go to do interviews but sometimes it helps. I had been fired with interest at the news that banks were getting into training in a big way; that they were turning to the leading management consultancy firms for assistance.

And when I contacted Bob Simm, the partner in charge of human resources development (HRD) at Peat Marwick McLintock, he confirmed that training of bankers was indeed a booming business. In fact his next five-year plan featured training for banking and financial services managers, way ahead of most other activities. It was going to be a big story, OK, I said, so give me a few names and dates. It was at that point he clammed up.

The same thing happened at Price Waterhouse. Its HRD department is also very big on banking but when I spoke to the tax partner Emma Lubbock, who runs specialist tax courses, I couldn't get a single name out of her. So what's the big mystery? I asked. It was no good. The shutters came down.

Of course, it's no problem discovering who audits whom. But when it comes to management consultancy and training services it is another matter. Not only is client confidentiality supreme but it turns out that the clients actually refuse requests for publicity. For example, one management consultancy firm recently had to pulp £4,000-worth of brochures about their financial training because inadvertently a banking client had been named. Banks, by the sound of it, just don't like to let on what they are doing.

So why is this? "Because some of this training is so central to the way they work that they would be telling their rivals too much if they gave away any details about it," said Bob Simm.

To be fair, it is only the most switched-on banks which are using management consultants for training at the moment. I was left in no doubt by partners at Arthur Young, Price Waterhouse and Peat's that it was top banks and the big names that were going to it for help. Among the great mass of average banks, there is still a long way to go in the raising of awareness about training needs.

Even so, there is now interest even among middle ranking and especially foreign banks. First, Big Bang showed that major legislative changes could



Bob Simm, left: "A booming business"; Joe Liddane: "Where to start?"

fundamentally alter the environment in which they are operating. In most cases they had not prepared for it properly and that was why they ended up paying inflated salaries to people who often weren't worth it. A proper training strategy, worked out in advance, would have saved the Big Bang bedlam.

Then, of course, Black Monday drove the message home conclusively that many people in key positions were inadequately trained to deal with such demanding circumstances. Complacency in the past led to panic, not competence, in the face of a crisis. People who had never really been tested on their skills were stretched and found wanting. So the mood in the banking world has started to change decisively and when Bob Simm recently met his overseas colleagues on the worldwide KPMG human resource development steering group they were unanimous that banking and finance should be top of their list of business priorities.

But with so much starting to happen it is frustrating not to know who was doing what. That was why I needed the rack and thumb-screw just to make my sources a little more cooperative. As it is all I can report is a few tantalizing snippets such as that Peat's has recently been doing work for a major US international bank on the skill-needs of new recruits to the back office and that it has also recently undertaken a comprehensive review of the training and development needs of a major UK merchant banking and securities group. The result included a whole series of tailored training modules on managerial skills.

"The first thing we do when we get involved with a client is to conduct a sweeping training needs analysis of the organization," explained Bob Simm, who has worked with 35 different banks and financial institutions over the last few years. "From there we go on to develop training materials which we deliver to the training staff within the bank. Subsequently they will then be able

to run their own training courses in-house, using our materials."

One of the problems facing banks right now is that their own shortage of training expertise is holding back the development of their staff. "That is going to have to change", I was told. "The banks know that they are going to have to start growing their own talent and that means having proper training programmes, performance appraisal systems and succession planning."

To get them going on this path and to set in motion the process of change the management consultants are keen to help. "But frankly my belief is that many chief executives in the banking world wouldn't really know where to start investing money in a long-term human resource strategy", commented Joe Liddane, the national training partner at Arthur Young. "So that is where we can come in to start thinking systematically about their organizational and human resource needs for the future."

Of course, a fair amount of ad-hoc training is already being provided by the big consultancy firms to their banking clients. As Emma Lubbock explained for Price Waterhouse: "It became clear recently that the marketing officers at one of our clients really needed to be trained in one of the areas in which we have a lot of expertise. So we set up a course and ran it very successfully for them. It was really part of the service to the client rather than a product which we were deliberately marketing."

Peat's, it must be said, has a more deliberate drive towards selling specialist courses. In addition to the work of the HRD operation and the on-going work in information technology, Peter Gelatly's banking and financial group within the management consultancy outfit runs tailor-made courses fairly regularly for clients.

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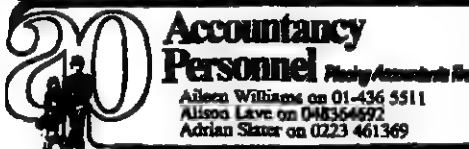
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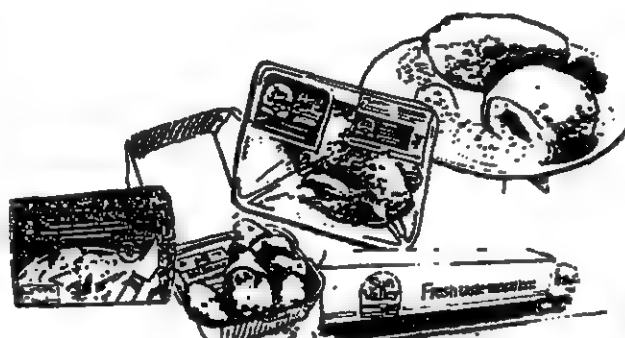
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Kohde-Kilsch and Shriver forced to pull out with injuries

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Pam Shriver and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, who are among the singles seeds at Wimbledon, retired from the Pillington Glass Championships at Eastbourne yesterday. Shriver decided that a slightly strained groin needed rest rather than match-play. Kohde-Kilsch had such a painful left knee that she could not complete her match with Larisa Savchenko.

Two other matches conjured the Wimbledon seeds. Anne Minter, who beat Shriver to reach the quarter-finals of the Australian Championships, defeated Lori McNeil, and Mary Joe Fernandez dismissed Zina Garrison.

The pairings for the quarter-finals will be Martina Navratilova v Savchenko (they could meet in the fourth round at Wimbledon), Gabriela Sabatini v Fernandez, Minter v Pascale Paradis, and Natalia Zvereva v Catarina Lindqvist (a match that may also occur in the third round at Wimbledon).

Zvereva (whose service returns frustrated Barbara Potter yesterday) beat Navratilova in the recent French Championships and should

play her again in the Eastbourne final and a Wimbledon quarter-final. "I'm sure I can't beat her on grass," Zvereva said yesterday. "I put all my pocket money that she will win Wimbledon."

Zvereva's pocket money should soon be more substantial. During the French Championships the Soviet Federation announced that their women would henceforth play as professionals, as the men already did. The prize money is, in fact, paid to the Paris office of ProServ, the management consultants, who pass it on to the Soviet Federation. The players receive only their expenses and a daily allowance.

Until this month the trivial amount won but unclaimed by Soviet women went to the Women's International Tennis Association. The WITA points out that the Soviet women entered the French Championships as amateurs. Consequently, the WITA claim that the prize-money won by Soviet women in Paris — including Zvereva's £68,400 as runner-up — should, as in the past, go to the WITA.

The French Federation paid the cheques to the Soviet Federation's agents. The WITA protested and a lot of money is now in dispute. Patrice Clerc, director of the French Championships, suggested yesterday that the French would accept the adjudication of the Women's International Professional Tennis Council.

The point is that prize-money won by Soviet women is now going to their national federation, rather than to the WITA. That diversion of funds was achieved simply by declaring that the players would compete on the world tour as professionals.

Olga Morozova, who is women's coach with the Soviet Federation, said yesterday: "We were helping tennis around the world, but not in our own country. Our players are earning a lot of money, which will not only help them but will also help our Federation to develop tennis. We need more money to bring more players out of the country."

RESULTS: Singles, third round. M J Fernandez (USA) 6-2, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; A Minter (USA) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; L McNeil (USA) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; N Zvereva (USSR) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; G Sabatini (ARG) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; M J Fernandez (USA) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; A Minter (USA) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; L McNeil (USA) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; N Zvereva (USSR) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; G Sabatini (ARG) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

McEnroe's star turn

The arrival of John McEnroe, unscarred from his boxing exhibition in Dublin, assured the return of top-class tennis to The Wimples. The event has been a special success (Richard Evans writes).

Mike Ross, the tournament director, who has put himself on the line with his, as yet, unsponsored and unsanctioned event, breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when McEnroe completed a 7-5, 6-4, first-round victory over Alexander Volkov, of the Soviet Union.

It is 14 years since the old Hoylake tournament collapsed and nothing approaching the standard of tennis being offered

by the likes of McEnroe, Miloslav Mecir, Johan Kriek and Peter Lundgren has been seen in the area since.

Inevitably, the event has caused considerable excitement locally, which makes one wonder at the surly way in which the Lawn Tennis Association has greeted Ross's bold initiative.

Apart from refusing to sanction the event, the LTA has also banned members of the British Umpires Tennis Association from officiating.

RESULTS: Men's singles, second round. J McEnroe (USA) 7-5, 6-4; A Volkov (USSR) 6-7, 6-4; J McEnroe (USA) 7-5, 6-4; A Volkov (USSR) 6-7, 6-4; J McEnroe (USA) 7-5, 6-4; A Volkov (USSR) 6-7, 6-4.

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Concentrated effort: Zvereva on the way to victory at Eastbourne (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

Schofield's tour at an end

From Keith Macklin, Brisbane

Combined Brisbane ... 28 Great Britain ... 14

Victory provided no joy, only more despair, for Great Britain yesterday as Gary Schofield, the outstanding centre and the world's costliest player, suffered a fractured cheekbone and will fly home after an operation at a Brisbane hospital. In addition, the reserve scrum half, Michael Ford, broke a bone in his hand, and will undergo x-rays today.

Schofield, who has scored 17 tries in 19 internationals for Great Britain, and cost the world record sum of £178,500 when he was signed by Leeds from Hull, said: "I am absolutely shattered. The operation is nothing; the thought of having to go home is devastating."

produced plenty of lively football and frequently breached the British defence, scoring three tries through McCarthy, Egan and Barwick, with a goal from Coyne.

For Great Britain, Offiah, who ironically came on as substitute for Schofield, scored his tenth and eleventh tries of the tour, and other tries came from the unfortunate Schofield, Fairbank and Michael Ford.

After the injury setbacks, the win over Combined Brisbane almost faded into insignificance. The match was also a disappointment, with British showing plenty of cracks, but suffering over them with some excellent tries originating from the purposeful and elusive running of Phil Ford, Hanley and Offiah.

The Brisbane side, drawn from the local league sides,

RUGBY LEAGUE

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Harding leads as Redman gains cap

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Sarva

Lightning, which is not something we have seen much of in Fiji, although it rained like fury yesterday, has struck twice for England this year: John Orwin succeeded to the national captaincy in the last match of the five nations championship because of injury to Nigel Melville and now Orwin has given way to Richard Harding in the last match of England's tour, against Fiji today.

Thus England have run through four captains since January, starting with Michael Harrison, thence to Melville, Orwin and Harding whose tenure, at the age of 34, can scarcely be long.

You might, at a pinch, extend it to five since Rob Andrew was given the midweek captaincy against the South Australian Invitation XV in Adelaide, the only match Orwin has missed.

Orwin's withdrawal brings a deserved cap for Redman, since Orwin is himself 34, may well mark the end of his international career.

Dean Richards is the pack leader. He led the Leicester forwards last season and, at the same time, he has established himself as a player of perception.

Fresh blood

The New Zealand All Blacks, who left yesterday for a 13-match tour of Australia, have made one surprising selection for their first game, against Western Australia, on Sunday, by calling up Jason Goldsmith, aged 18, the Waikato wing.

NEW ZEALAND XV: J. Goldsmith; J. Ross; R. Brown; M. Taylor; J. Brown; J. Fox; J. Boucher; R. Williams; G. Gatland; R. Lee; M. Browne; A. Earl; A. Gordon; Z. Brooke; W. Shielton.

YACHTING: FREAK WINDS DRIVE FRENCHMAN TOWARDS TRANS-ATLANTIC FINISH LINE

Philippe Poupon to break record by six days

Philippe Poupon, in Fleury Michon No 81, was only 50 miles from the finish line at Newport in the Carlsberg transatlantic race at 13.00 BST yesterday. The other leaders: 421, O Moussy (Laiterie Moussy); 100, M. Michel (Laiterie Moussy); 74, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 73, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 72, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 71, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 70, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 69, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 68, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 67, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 66, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 65, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 64, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 63, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 62, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 61, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 60, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 59, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 58, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 57, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 56, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 55, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 54, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 53, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 52, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 51, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 50, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 49, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 48, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 47, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 46, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 45, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 44, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 43, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 42, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 41, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 40, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 39, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 38, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 37, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 36, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 35, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 34, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 33, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 32, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 31, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 30, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 29, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 28, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 27, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 26, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 25, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 24, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 23, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 22, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 21, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 20, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 19, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 18, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 17, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 16, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 15, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 14, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 13, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 12, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 11, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 10, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 9, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 8, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 7, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 6, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 5, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 4, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 3, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 2, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy); 1, J. Peyron (Laiterie Moussy).

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ATHLETICS

Federation worry puts Sedykh drug issue in the shade

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

One of the leading Soviet athletes announced for the match against the United Kingdom at Portsmouth on Sunday is the very man over whom the fixture was almost cancelled, Yuri Sedykh, the world hammer record-holder, was alleged to have given drugs advice to British athletes on a seminar tour here two years ago.

When Martin Girvan, the former British hammer champion's allegations against Sedykh were first published in the wake of *The Times* expose on drugs last December, it looked as if the Portsmouth fixture would be in some jeopardy. But the match, which also includes France — was confirmed two months ago.

Sedykh is a member of a strong Soviet team, which features seven world champions (five from last season), but there were other matters of concern for the Amateur Athletic Association yesterday. The plan for the president, Arthur McAlister, for a United Kingdom federation is under threat from the Southern Counties AA, one of the constituent bodies of the AAA.

The SCAA has been strongly lobbying clubs throughout Britain for a general meeting in Birmingham on July 3. That the AAA should invite the media to a lunch yesterday to try

Court refuses to lift Gasser ban

Sandra Gasser, the Swiss athlete, was banned from international competition after failing a dope test, yesterday lost her High Court battle for the right to represent her country at the Olympic Games in Seoul.

Gasser, aged 25, had asked Mr Justice Scott to lift the two-year ban imposed by the London-based International Amateur Athletics Federation, after she had failed a drug test at the world championships in Rome last September. But the judge upheld an arbitration panel's finding that there had been no material failure in the way the dope test was carried out.

to knock down the Southern proposals is a measure of the concern.

Essentially, the AAA officials feel that the SCAA is trying to maintain its autonomy, in order to reap the financial benefits of the Peugeot grand prix meeting. But it is quite plain that the AAA wants to keep its own fingers in the larger financial pie of television exclusivity. And it will afford no one any pleasure to hear McAlister threaten that if his plan is not accepted on July 3, then he feels the whole move towards federation will die again.

That should be allowed to happen.

RUGBY UNION

Harding leads as Redman gains cap

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Sarva

Lightning, which is not something we have seen much of in Fiji, although it rained like fury yesterday, has struck twice for England this year: John Orwin succeeded to the national captaincy in the last match of the five nations championship because of injury to Nigel Melville and now Orwin has given way to Richard Harding in the last match of England's tour, against Fiji today.

Thus England have run through four captains since January, starting with Michael Harrison, thence to Melville, Orwin and Harding whose tenure, at the age of 34, can scarcely be long.

You might, at a pinch, extend it to five since Rob Andrew was given the midweek captaincy against the South Australian Invitation XV in Adelaide, the only match Orwin has missed.

Orwin's withdrawal brings a deserved cap for Redman, since Orwin is himself 34, may well mark the end of his international career.

Dean Richards is the pack leader. He led the Leicester forwards last season and, at the same time, he has established himself as a player of perception.

Fresh blood

The New Zealand All Blacks, who left yesterday for a 13-match tour of Australia, have made one surprising selection for their first game, against Western Australia, on Sunday, by calling up Jason Goldsmith, aged 18, the Waikato wing.

NEW ZEALAND XV: J. Goldsmith; J. Ross; R. Brown; M. Taylor; J. Brown; J. Fox; J. Boucher; R. Williams; G. Gatland; R. Lee; M. Browne; A. Earl; A. Gordon; Z. Brooke; W. Shielton.

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England ditched by the Dutch

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Düsseldorf

England..... 1
Netherlands..... 3

Three goals by Marco van Basten here yesterday all but eliminated England from the European championship and condemned their appearance to be remembered more for the sickening activities of their supporters than their performances on the field.

Predictably flawed in defence and unexpectedly inefficient in attack, England have paid a heavy price for scoring opportunities, particularly against the Republic of Ireland in Stuttgart on Sunday. Here they were floored by a marksman who held no mercy in his heart. Instead of Gullit, as supposed, it was AC Milan's other import from the Netherlands.

Van Basten was a surprising but inspired choice. Bosman, the scorer of one of the Dutch goals when they drew 2-2 with England at Wembley three months ago, had been told before the tournament by Rinus Michels that he was the principal forward. The role, as well as his place, has since been taken away.

Gary Lineker, who put England ahead within the opening quarter of an hour in March, might have done so even earlier. Once the chance had been missed, the Dutch gradually became more and more dangerous. Steven was brought in to reinforce the midfield, and Hoddle, preferred to Webb, was included to enlighten the creative department. He had done so convincingly enough on Sunday but only when he was fresh and the Republic of Ireland were suffering from fatigue. The Dutch, prepared for his contribution from the start, were not so easily stretched.

Yet they almost undermined themselves in the seventh minute. Ronald

Kooman, misreading the advance of his goalkeeper, nudged Robson's chip past van Breukelen in goal. Lineker, reading his erroneous intentions, collected the loose ball but only by the time the angle was acute. His effort bounced off the post and away from the lurking Hoddle.

Misfortune, which accompanied England throughout the second half against the Irish, was to hit them again before the interval. A free kick, touched by Robson on the edge of the area, was struck by Hoddle against the inside of the same piece of woodwork and almost against the inside of the other.

By then, though, the Dutch had lifted their own challenge. Without ever scaling the heights they reached at Wembley, but with the generous assistance of their opponents, they disturbed and eventually broke the resistance of Shilton on the day he won his hundredth cap.

Wouters and, more spectacularly, Ronald Kooman and Gullit threatened to beat him before van Basten did so a minute before half-time. The source lay deep in Dutch territory. Rijkaard, possessing Lineker, and Gullit being allowed by Stevens to accelerate down the left flank, Stevens did recover but only for van Basten nonchalantly to control the low cross of his Milan colleague, drag the ball away from Stevens, turn deceptively slowly and score from close range.

An apparent severe psychological blow had been delivered. It might have been worse even before the sides sheltered from the lazy heat. Van Basten, released immediately by Vanenburg, evaded the sprawling Shilton and would



Rip van Twinkle Toes: Marco van Basten, the Dutch marksman, catches Adams and Stevens napping as he steals in to score the first of his three goals

have added another had Stevens not blocked his attempt at the near post.

England did respond, typically through their forceful leader. The influence of Robson, which was sadly short-lived in Mexico two years ago, has been one of the few bright contributions in West Germany. His glorious moment was fully merited.

Beardsley, in an otherwise wretched tournament, offered him an opening, and Lineker, with a swift and accurate

exchange, widened it. Stumbling as usual past those intent on denying him, Robson eventually claimed an equaliser that brushed van Breukelen and scarcely reached the netting.

For 10 minutes England stood trembling on the edge of improbable survival. A Lineker header (which would have been disallowed anyway for offside) ricocheted off the bar, for instance, but as optimism appeared so it was crushed by van Basten in the 72nd minute and, beyond

repair, in the 76th.

First, Gullit controlled a mis-hit shot and from his gentle flick, van Basten was through. Then came van Basten's parting blow when he hooked in a corner that grazed several heads, and left England gasping virtually no hope.

England's promise, so bright in November at the end of the qualifying competition, has steadily disintegrated during the year. The domestic season, instead of ending at least satisfactorily, will now

close with a depressing series of post-mortems. Not only has Bobby Robson's squad failed the nation, so have their so-called followers. English football is draped in a black cloak. ENGLAND: P. Shilton (Derby County); S. Stevens (Everton); K. Sanson (Aston Villa); A. Adams (Aston Villa); M. Wright (Derby County); S. Robson (Manchester United); T. Stevens (Everton); C. Waddle (Tottenham Hotspur); P. Beardsley (Liverpool); W. Hoolahan (Middlesbrough); G. Lineker (Liverpool); J. Barnes (Liverpool); G. Hoddle (Middlesbrough). NETHERLANDS: W. van Breukelen (PSV Eindhoven); A. van Tiggelen (Anderlecht); R. Kooman (PSV Eindhoven); S. van Aartsen (PSV Eindhoven); G. Vanenburg (PSV Eindhoven); W. Kluft (PSV Eindhoven); A. Mulder (Ajax); J. Gullit (AC Milan); M. van Basten (AC Milan); J. W. Smit (FC Utrecht); J. Rijkaard (PSV Eindhoven); J. Wouters (Ajax). Referee: P. Casarini (Italy).

Charity blow

Harare (Reuters) — A charity football match, scheduled for Zimbabwe on July 24 featuring the legendary Brazilian forward, Pelé, has been banned by FIFA. A spokesman for FIFA, Guido Tononi, said the decision follows a move by the sport's ruling body to limit the number of charity matches.

Italian youth can steal the show

By Clive White

Italy may live to regret their decision to open their door to a little wider to foreigners in their domestic game after the thrilling promise shown by their young national side in their opening two games of this European championship.

If ever there was a time to give further encouragement and opportunity to the youth of Italy it is now. Following the failures of his predecessors in the last World and European championships, Azzoglio Vicini, the national manager, has given just that sort of lead to the country by his promotion to senior level, almost en bloc of the team who reached the final of the European under-21 championship two years ago.

Eight members of that side (who lost the final on penalties to Spain) were in the team which dazzled the Spaniards to distraction with their progressive football here on Tuesday.

It was significant, as well as a refreshing change of policy, to discover that their most exciting players were all to be found in offensive positions, even if Maldini did a traditional Italian job on Michel, Spain's most influential force.

Romans lead the way off the pitch as well

Rome (Reuters) — Thousands of jubilant supporters honking car horns and throwing firecrackers invaded central Rome and other Italian cities on Tuesday to celebrate Italy's victory over Spain in Frankfurt.

In scenes reminiscent of the night when Italy won the World Cup in Spain in 1982, traffic ground to a halt as cars and motorcycles streaming Italian flags clogged the city centre and people danced in the fountains. More than an hour after the match, horns could still be heard.

In Florence, police received dozens of telephone calls from enraged residents complaining about the noise and traffic jams after hundreds of celebrating supporters gathered in the city centre. Similar scenes were reported from other major cities, but no

damage or cases of hooliganism were reported.

● DUSSELDORF: Guido Buchwald, the West German central defender, ruled himself out of the rest of the championship yesterday (Reuters reports). Buchwald, who limped off the field with a groin injury in the first half of the win over Denmark in Gelsenkirchen on Tuesday, said he would not be fit to play before the final on June 25. His place in defence will probably go to the Werder Bremen player, Uli Borowka.

● Manchester United will have to beat the offers of four other clubs if they want Mark Hughes back at Old Trafford. Hughes flies to Italy today to talk to Bologna officials, leaving behind a denial that he has agreed a return to his former club.

Hoddle's selection fails to provide the answer

COMMENTARY

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent



performance, some telling passes early in the game and the chip that precipitated the foul on Lineker which brought the free kick from which Hoddle hit the post. Thereafter, he faded into relative insignificance, and was often inaccurate. It was never a match-winning selection.

Barnes again was less than the player he has occasionally shown he can be. Reid or McMahon would have done more than he playing predominantly in the middle third of

the field. And poor Beardsley can only look back on probably his two most inconspicuous international appearances.

Although Wright gave a performance of unaccustomed competence, England's defence was always struggling to keep its feet when Gullit and van Basten were running at it. Twice before van Basten's first goal there had been moments when the pair had England momentarily dizzy and the threat mounted throughout the second half.

A tournament that has been a nightmare for England off the field now became a major professional disappointment for the manager and his players. It is difficult to have confidence for the World Cup qualifying encounter with Sweden in the autumn.

We had no luck, Robson says

From Stuart Jones

Bobby Robson, England's manager, felt that his side was unlucky. "Anyone who was not here and sees a 3-1 scoreline will think that we've had a bashing," he said. "That is not the case. The team played very well and took part in a terrific game, by far the best of the tournament, but it was just not our day."

"We have not qualified because we missed chances in the first game and didn't pick

up the two points that we should have."

Robson believed that "there was little to choose between the two teams. The first goal was a disaster. We clawed our way back and, at that stage, I thought we would win."

"We were back in the driving seat and then we had another disaster. Don't talk about Dutch creation. Their second was the sort of goal you see every week in the third

division. He took the chance very well. We missed five like that last Sunday."

"All the players are very disappointed. They have done the best they can, and we couldn't have expected more from them in view of ability, character and temperament. It was like being on the green in golf for two and finishing with a six. There is no way we should be ashamed."

Moynihan said: "I pleaded

From John Goodbody, Düsseldorf

Football supporters seem certain to be barred from watching England international matches abroad in the build-up to the 1990 World Cup finals in Italy.

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, said yesterday that the Prime Minister was "very angry and ashamed" about the violence which had resulted in more than 300 arrests in West Germany, the vast majority of them being England followers.

I understand that at the Government meeting today, which will be chaired by the Prime Minister, the Football Association will be asked not to sell any tickets for games abroad, including the qualifying matches for the World Cup. England's qualifying programme includes matches in Sweden, Poland and Albania.

Bert Millichip, chairman of the FA, said he would "recommend" such a measure, pointing out that it was not foolproof because nothing could stop English supporters buying tickets abroad. But such a ban would drastically reduce the number of English supporters prepared to travel.

Whether the ban will extend to the World Cup finals is another matter because the organizers would put pressure on the FA to sell tickets and assure everyone that the Italian police could handle any trouble.

Moynihan said: "I pleaded

with the FA not to accept tickets in the first place for the European championship." The Government should now demand that the FA handle no tickets for the World Cup and also prohibit tickets being sold in Britain by unofficial agents.

Millichip said he was under no pressure from UEFA to pull England out of this tournament. Asked if the Government could demand the exclusion of the England team, he replied that the FA was an autonomous organization, something the Minister for Sport could appreciate since he won an Olympic silver medal after defying the Prime Minister's wish for Britain to boycott the Moscow Games.

Millichip said that football had responsibility for inside the stadium but could not accept it in the streets. However, he told *The Times* he wanted the names and addresses of people arrested in Germany to be given to the British police. Of the 90 English supporters arrested on Tuesday night, only four had been charged. The remaining 86 were released after yesterday's game because there was no suitable German law to deal with them.

Millichip added that he would like to see none of the 90 able to travel abroad again, but under the Treaty of Rome it was impossible to stop people crossing frontiers.

END COLUMN

Reality behind image of Emburey

By Simon Barnes

Today Emburey and Gooch lead the England team out against the West Indies at Lord's. I cannot find it in my heart to rejoice for them.

For a start, I am still trying to work out why Gattling was sacked as captain. True, his alleged sexual peccadilloes received spectacular publicity. But Gattling denied that they were true and the selectors accepted his word.

They sacked him, anyway. Why? Let us take the selectors literally and believe them when they say it was for the crime of having a few beers and unwisely seeking "female company."

If this were a sackable offence, England would struggle to find 11 men eligible to play. It just happens that this bungle was reported in the papers.

Let us try another tack and assume that the selectors were only pretending when they said they believed Gattling. Gattling was fired, then, for sexual irregularities.

This is a private matter: it concerns Gattling and his wife. A player's private life, no matter how irregular or unsavoury, is not the selectors' business.

Nor, again, would Gattling be the first England player to have sought such advice assuming that the allegations are true. In many such instances the selectors must have known about this privately. Gattling has not invented the rackets night.

Tabloids take over selection process

It seems to me that Gattling has been fired for the unforgivable crime of getting found out. I do not find the selector's moral stance convincing.

Gattling's crime was not the rackets night but being involved in an unpleasant story in a newspaper. In short, the selectors have delegated the selection process to the tabloid newspapers.

Well, people argue, Gattling has damaged the image of the game. I cannot tell you how sick I am of the notion of "image." It means a superficial appearance. What has "image" to do with people making sense, considered judgements?

It seems that Gattling was sacked for his damage to the superficial appearance of cricket. In his stead we have Emburey as captain and, in a bizarre step for a home series, we have Gooch appointed as his vice-captain.

Both are fine cricketers but that is not the point at issue. Doubtless both are good for the image of the game. But I think the selectors have memories about as long as those of tabloid newspaper reporters.

For Emburey and Gooch are not as straightforward and bluff as they seem. They were both involved in that pattern of lies and deception that led to the rebel tour to South Africa in 1982. Gooch was captain.

The tour was made in defiance of the wishes of England cricket. It made everyone involved a great deal of money, courtesy of South African Breweries. And it gave a great deal of comfort to the apartheid regime, which is exactly what it was supposed to do.

Two men who sold cricket down river

The rebels were banned from international cricket for three years, which is not something I will quarrel with now. Let us say that they did their porridge and were selected back on merit as players.

But the selectors never fire of reminding us that to be England captain is to hold the highest honour in the game. And the England captain must be a man above reproach.

This, presumably, is why Gattling was sacked. The appointment in his place of two men who sold English cricket down the river does not strike me as a spectacular improvement.

The selectors have adopted the moral judgements of a tabloid newspaper: sex is what matters and who cares about the politics? They have also adopted all the profound morality of an advertising agency: all that matters is the image: never mind the reality.

It is true that Gattling's late night damage to the image of the game. But the actions of Emburey and Gooch damaged the heart and soul of international cricket. They were appointed as captain and vice-captain of England on Nelson Mandela's birthday.

Brawlers are fined

The Rugby League management committee has imposed fines totalling £800 on the individual players involved in the brawl during last month's Premiership semi-final between Warrington and Widnes.

Of the Warrington players, Mark Roberts and David Lyoo were fined £200 and banned for two matches. Barry Peters was fined £200 and suspended for one game and Paul Cullen was fined £100. Paul Hulme, of Widnes, was fined £100.

Blow to games

The idea of launching the Euro Games in 1989 met with an early demise yesterday when Mark Barker, the London entrepreneur who claimed to have invested £250,000 in the proposed multi-sport project, withdrew his support. Plans for the games provided for each event to be hosted by a different country, but given television coverage as one occasion.



Smith: Dundee-bound

Moving North

The Plymouth Argyle manager, Dave Smith, is expected to be confirmed as the manager of Dundee today. He accepted the offer after Plymouth gave the Dundee chairman, Angus Cook, permission to approach him.

Decision delay

The FA commission of inquiry into the crowd disturbances at Stamford Bridge at the end of Chelsea's final match of the season met for almost four hours yesterday without reaching a decision.

Wicket vicar

Mike Vockins, the secretary of Worcestershire County Cricket Club, is to be ordained by the Bishop of Hereford in Hereford Cathedral on June 26. He will, however, remain with the club, which he has served since 1971.

Glass courts

Pilkington Glass are to put more than £100,000 into a new tennis centre in Warrington New Town over the next five years. The centre is part of the Lawn Tennis Association's indoor tennis initiative.

Billiard boost

The world professional billiards championships are to be held at Marton Country Club, Middlesbrough, from March 5 to 10.

Skating date

Davos (Reuters) — Munich will host the 1991 world figure skating championships from March 11 to 27.

CHAMPIONSHIP DETAILS

Group one	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	2	1	0	3	1	3	2
Italy	2	1	0	3	1	3	2
Spain	2	1	0	3	1	3	2
Denmark	2	0	2	2	5	0	0

Group two	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	2	1	0	3	2	2	2
Republic of Ireland	2	1	0	3	1	2	2
England	2	0	2	1	4	0	0

RESULTS: West Germany 1, Italy 1; Denmark 2, Spain 3; West Germany 2, Denmark 0; Italy 1, Spain 0.

REMAINING MATCHES: Tomorrow: West Germany v Spain (Munich, 7.15pm); Italy v Denmark (Cologne, 7.15pm).

REMAINING MATCHES: Saturday: England v Soviet Union (Frankfurt, 2.30pm); Republic of Ireland v Netherlands (Gelsenkirchen, 2.30pm).

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